MORNING EDITION

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EARLY FALL OF D.E.I. DUE TO BAD SET-UP IN ARMY, NAVY SEEN

Merging of Colony's Fleet Under Unified Command Seen As Big Weakness

NAVAL STRENGTH IS NIL

80 Per Cent of Land Forces Composed of Natives Who Are Ill-Equipped

The Netherlands East Indies will not be able to withstand the attacks of the Japanese for very long, concludes the Nichi Nichi in an analysis of the fighting power of the Dutch dependency. With only a meager navy and an army composed largely of native troops whose loyalty is open to question, the East Indies forces will be no match for the well-equipped legions of Japan, it is pointed out.

The merging of the Dutch East Indies fleet into the combined Allied fleet under the newly created Unified Command is seen as a factor of weakness rather than of strength. It is pointed out that as small as the Dutch fleet is, it has long be trained as a unit to operate in its own waters and is familiar with its task. Admiral Helfrich, the commander of the Dutch fleet, has been at his post for 10 years and is a recognized authority on the defense of the East Indies.

Not of Same Class

In contrast it is pointed out that the new commander-in-chief of the combined fleet is the American Admiral Thomas C. Hart, who fled from the base at Cavite when the Japanese opened their attack on that port. Although Admiral Hart is regarded in American quarters as an expert in submarine warfare, he is certainly not in the same class with Admiral Helfrich in matters pertaining to the impending campaign in the Indies.

Admiral Hart's appointment to the Unified Command is regarded as a concession to the political importance of the United States rather than any indication of a fitness for command. The Dutch can only regard themselves as having been sacrificed to political expediency and may well resent the fact that they have lost their initiative, that their fleet has lost its identity, and that their competent commander has been subordinated to an untried officer of another country.

The Dutch naval strength in East Indian waters, regardless of the character of the command, is, however, a very small one. It consists of 6 second class cruisers, 10 destroyers, 7 high-speed torpedo boats, and 40 other miscellaneous craft. With a total of only 63 vessels of all types, the Dutch fleet is doomed to experience its death agony very soon before the Japanese Naval Forces.

Establishment of headquarters of the Unified Command at Surabaya may indicate that the British and the Americans are planning to defend the sea route between Australia and Asia at any cost. The most potent weapon in their command are the 30 submarines still known to be left in the Anglo-American force and the 7 submarines of the Dutch fleet. Although this area between Asia and Australia may soon become the scene of a fierce life-or-death struggle, it is very doubtful whether public opinion in the United States will allow the concentration of its naval forces in that area at the risk of leaving Hawaii and the American Pacific coast exposed.

The army of the Netherlands East Indies is reputed to number 100,000 men. About 80 per cent of the army is composed of native troops, however, who are not equipped with arms of the best quality in consequence of the fear of the Dutch authorities that they might mutiny. Municipal guards, volunteer corps, and the police force are also all composed of natives, but they are all regarded suspiciously by the Government. In case of news of widespread defeats, there is no telling what sort of attitude they will take toward the Dutch Government.

Has 370 Planes

The air force comprise 370 planes, including 100 fighters, 80 bombers, 90 reconnaissance planes, and 100 seaplanes. These numbers may appear formidable, but inasmuch as the Netherlands East Indies possess not a single important factory, it will not be possible to keep up the strength of the air force through a war of any considerable duration.

With Manila already captured and Singapore expected to fall in the near future, the future of the Dutch East Indies is no more permanent than that of the dew in the morning sun.

The break in the 340 years old relations between Japan and the Netherlands is to be deplored but is unavoidable, states the Asahi. In a special article inspired by the commencement of active hostilities between the two countries on January 12. the influential vernacular daily reviews the activities of the Dutch in East Asia thus:

"The Netherlanders first made their advance into the region of the South Seas around 1596 and came to Japan five years later when the country was in the turmoil of feudal war. Despite the adoption soon thereafter of a policy of seclusion by Japan which lasted for more than three hundred years, the Dutch were given the exceptional privilege of carrying of their trade at

(Continued on Page 2)

Japan's Conquest of Indies Predicted Many Years Ago by Prophet Boyo Moyo

Japan's conquest of the East Indies was predicted hundreds of years ago in a native legend, asserts the Nichi Nichi. An ancient prophet by the name of Boyo Moyo who still commands the faith and adoration of the Indonesians is the source of this prophecy. In a sacred book entitled "Jonco" preserved in the palace of King Solo, one of the native potentates of Java, there is a passage which runs as follows:

"Indonesia will be subjugated by white men, but it will not be for all time. There will come a time when the emperor of a kindred yellow race will come to drive out the white men, and our country will be restored to our Royal House. Then will peace and order be restored and the foundations for a lasting nation be laid, to the glory of our Royal House which will then be respected by all the people of the land."

Rumors that the prophecy of Boyo Moyo was about to be fulfilled spread throughout the islands in 1941 following the rupture of the Japan-Netherlands economic parley and the freezing of Japanese assets by the Dutch Government. Coming apparently from nowhere, the rumors created a frenzy of excitement among the populace which greatly worried the harassed Government. The Dutch authorities attempted to suppress the rumors, confiscating all books containing the prophecy.

Today, however, the prophecy has apparently come to pass. All Indonesia must be jubilant over the landing of the Imperial Forces and must be praying for their success which will mean the wiping out of the 346 years of Dutch oppression and the liberation of the 65,000,000 souls of Indonesia, concludes the Nichi Nichi.

YANO GIVES VIEWS ON HONGKONG FALL

Must Be Reconstructed Into New Hongkong of East Asia Co-Prosperity Bloc

BLOW TO CHUNGKING

City to Assume Different Position Under New Order, Says Returning Consul

Seiki Yano, Japanese Consul-General at Hongkong who was rescued together with other Japanese residents in the Crown Colony after being interned since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, left the island for home to report the internment life to the Foreign Office and simultaneously to make arrangements for future policy.

Interviewed at Canton on January 12 en route to Japan via Shanghai, Mr. Yano disclosed the following information centering around the future of Hongkong.

"Though it may be defective in expression, Hongkong has for years been the so-called pleasure resort and consequently the Britons exploited China while enjoying themselves. The island has flourished in the years gone by through British customs, but it must be reconstructed into East Asiatic Hongkong. In order to realize this object, Japan will be confronted with many difficulties.

As Transit Port

"Hongkong prospered as a transit trade port, but this was possible solely because the city was administered by Britain who had under her control such trading ports as Singapore in the south and Shanghai in the north.

"However, viewed front various angles, it is anticipated that there is no necessity of designating Hongkong as the place of trans-shipment in carrying out trade among countries within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This contention is applicable also to China since the transportation of various commodities and resources from the South and West Pacific can be effected through Shanghai direct. It is believed most likely, therefore, that the trade of Hongkong will be considerably restricted and that the only importance of the port will be for the purpose of supplying water and fuel to ships in future.

"Insofar as South China is concerned, however, the Crown Colony will nevertheless remain an important economic center as it forms a gateway to that part of the Chinese continent. Particularly so in view of the fact that Hongkong, instead of being used for the object of British interest as heretofore, is to serve as an important port for the prosperity of South China.

"The problems over currency are of urgent nature following a decline in the value of Hongkong dollars, but since this question involves not only Hongkong alone but the trade among the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as well I shall refrain from making further comment until a later date.

Blow to Chungking

"The fall of Hongkong, undoubtedly, dealt the most shocking blow to the Chungking Administration. Many important personnel of the Chungking regime were dispatched to the Colony to carry on their sinister designs in concert with the British officials, but another problem has been added onto a long list of worries of General Chiang Kai-shek over the future of some of these men who were found hiding in the island when it was captured by the Imperial Forces on December 25, 1941.

"Then there is the loss of the Chinese public with the surrender of the Crown Colony which is another source of apprehension for Chungking. Not only those in Hongkong, but the Chinese merchants in other parts who have been operating on a large scale under the British financial network are expected to stay away from the Generalissimo and his henchmen when the impending reduction of Singapore by the Imperial units actually takes place.

"Whether or not such disadvantages of Chungking will be immediately converted into advantages of the National Government of Nanking is doubtful, but there is a significance in that the latter has acquired another key point toward restoration of peace in China.

"Attention of the public, however, should be called to the fact that it is

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PEOPLE OF BRITAIN FED OFFICIAL LIES

Daily Mail Deplores Public Hardly Knows True Facts Of War Developments

URGES IMMEDIATE AID

Pownall and Wavell Confronted With Grave Danger, Says Daily Telegraph

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—All London vernaculars devoted today's columns to the new developments in Borneo and the Celebes but the Daily Mail deplored the situation wherein the British public hardly know the facts of the war situation, according to a survey of reports received here today.

While the British public is thrown into confusion by the obscured news they receive of the war, Singapore is on the verge of being lost, declares the Daily Mail.

Must Send Help

Casting everything aside, battleships and planes must be sent immediately to Sir Archibald Wavell, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the South Pacific, the paper asserts.

Meanwhile, the Daily Telegraph points out the necessity of examining the warning concerning the peril facing Singapore as made by General Henry Royds Pownall, Commander-in-Chief of the British East Asiatic forces.

Sir Archibald Wavell, likewise, is confronted with grave danger, the paper declared.

Wavell Assumes Command

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—General Sir Achibald Wavell, recently appointed Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the South Pacific, officially assumed his post today, to plan future operations for the armies of Burma, the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines, it was reported here today from New Delhi.

However, it has not been disclosed where the headquarters of the Allied Command will be situated, the report stated.

In another dispatch received here today from London, it was admitted in Great Britain that Japanese attacks are now being carried out in the Netherlands East Indies.

General Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, has reminded British citizens that General Sir Archibald Wavell has just assumed active charge of his post, and rallied the public to wait in confidence, for Allied plans of action presently will issue forth, London reported.

42 GENERALS DISMISSED BY VICHY GOVERNMENT

Drastic Steps Taken by Darlan to Bolster Morale of Army

Domei

VICHY, January 8.—Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, Foreign Minister and concurrently Minister for Defense, recently has dismissed 42 French Generals in the process of rejuvenating the 100,000 new man army, it was disclosed today.

In this connection, a Avenir military commentator today stressed the imperative need to maintain the morale of the army dispite the crushing defeat received from the German forces.

Although limited in numbers and equipment by the decree of the victor, the Government arose from the defeat in order to restore France and immediately had an idea that the army should not be limited in any way in its virtue, its objective and its social standing, the commentator declared.

The fresh step taken by Admiral Darlan is aimed at giving the 100,000 men of the army the utmost discipline in order to prepare it to make sacrifices, he continued.

Today as yesterday, the French soldier has remained the irreplaceable guardian of French property and cannot be dislocated from the nation.

EVACUEES OF D.E.I. GLAD OF LANDINGS MADE BY JAPANESE

Former Residents Who Left Indies May Get Chance to Return to Recoup Losses

2,000 PIONEERS READY

Various Groups Will Formally Organize Central Body to Pave Way for Return

An opportunity has opened before the 2,000 Japanese who have evacuated the Netherlands East Indies.

It came in the form of a Government announcement of the opening of military operations against the Dutch colony.

These Japanese left the Dutch colony in tears after they had been subjected to all manner of humiliation by the Dutch authorities.

As soon as they returned home they banded themselves into groups which they named after the steamers on which they took passage for home. The members of these organizations chief among which are the Takachiho, Nissho, Tatsuta, and Fuji Societies meet from time to time to discuss problems of common interest.

The start of hostilities against the East Indies, which means an early occupation of the colony, has been an occasion for the formation through the instrumentality of the Central Society of Japanese Residents in Foreign Lands of groups of men who will be sent to the East Indies and the Philippine Islands to pave the way for the return of the Japanese to the territories.

These groups, which are located in the five principal cities of Japan, will formally be inaugurated on February 11, on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the Empire, Koichiro Ishihara, president of the Ishihara Industrial Company, which is playing a prominent role in the development of resources in the South Seas region, is expected to assume the presidency of these organizations assisted by representatives of the Nomura Company, Ota Industrial Company, and Furukawa Development Company, all of which are active in South Seas development.

The landing of a special landing party of the Imperial Navy at Menado in Dutch Celebes, announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Monday, was a further step toward the complete domination of hostile South Seas countries by the Imperial Forces.

Mrs. Misa Nonomura, wife of Masaji Nonomura, who has been in charge of the Japanese Consulate at Menado since 1938, made the following comment on the development at her home in Tamagawa, Setagaya-ku on Tuesday:

"The Consulate at Menado was opened in 1937. The following year my husband was sent to take charge of it.

"At the time I accompanied my husband to Menado, Celebes was completely free of anti-Japanese sentiment.

"Menado is something of a cultural center of Celebes. The residents of the city are fairly well educated. Few middle class residents are without an education. The city has a number of educational institutions higher than middle schools. A large percentage of the graduates of these institutions are admitted into the universities in Batavia and in the Netherlands.

"The Chinese merchants in the city for the most part operate coconut plantations or are landlords, and are influential in the city community."

Hart in East Indies

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 12.—Competent authorities in Washington have admitted that Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Supreme Commander of the Allied Naval Forces, arrived yesterday at an undisclosed base in the Netherlands East Indies, it was reported here today from New York by the United Press.

Most Mobile Army

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 12.—Per Edvin Skoeld, Defense Minister, disclosed today that Sweden would have the "most movable army in the world" when it completes its program to improve the mechanized and tank units. Infantry, which would not be mechanized, it was said, would be provided with bicycles in order to increase its mobility.

Contribution From Eleven Old Women Deeply Moves Japanese Imperial Navy

The Japanese Imperial Navy was deeply moved last Sunday when it received a little donation of ¥7.75 which had a little sentiment attached to it: "a joint contribution of 11 old women spending their remaining days at the St. Hilda, Home for the aged, Ryudo-cho, Azabu-ku," reports the Hochi.

The contribution was quite out of the ordinary because it was donated by women who had probably lived through the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5 and all other wars in which the national destiny was at stake. It was further revealed that the money was raised by making dolls and embroidering.

The Hochi goes on to relate:

"The Home is under the direction of Mrs. Tsuru Yamagata, herself a woman of 84 years of age. She had recently introduced a contribution box hung on the wall of the room and had requested that every donator, in approaching the box, should not be seen by others. This, she said, was done because she felt that, otherwise, the contribution would not be genuine.

"All of the women were stirred by the victories of the Japanese armed forces. In their eyes could be seen a happier light, a joy that comes to one who is happy in the thought that she is a part of this great nation. Within a few days after, the aged women had filled the contribution box," Mrs. Yamagata concluded.

NIPPON NAVY SINKS DUTCH MINELAYER, WRECKS 9 BOMBERS

Kakas Airfield Captured by Special Landing Party After Occupying Tondano and Kema in Dutch Borneo

ARMY AIR FORCES BLAST SINGAPORE BASE

Japanese warships on Tuesday sank the 1,291-ton Prince of Oranje, a Dutch East Indies minelayer, which attempted to escape from Tarakan in Dutch Borneo, according to an announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters at 6:30 p.m. Tuesday. The same announcement also disclosed that the Naval Air Force on Monday destroyed two bombers, one of them being B-17 type.

The Japanese special landing party which occupied Menado crushed the surrounding enemy forces and penetrated Tondano and in cooperation with another special landing party which landed at Kema captured Kakas airfield on Monday, the Imperial Headquarters further disclosed. The Japanese Naval Air Force shot down seven heavy bombers, four of them being Lockheed and Hudson types during these operations.

ARMY FLIERS RAID SINGAPORE TWICE

Imperial Army Flying Units, composed of bombers and fighter planes, on Monday in large formations carried out two raids on Singapore with great success, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 12:30 p.m. Tuesday.

In an air duel with 15 enemy fighters of the Buffalo type, the Imperial Army Flying Units at about noon Monday shot down at least 10 planes while blasting away at various military establishments at Tengah airdrome, the communique said, adding, one Blenheim type machine also was shot down.

All Japanese warplanes returned safely to their original base, the communique stated.

Another powerful Imperial Army Air Unit, at about 2 p.m. the same day, encountered 10 Buffalo type planes over the Seretar sector and shot down five of them, the communique said.

BRITISH ADMIT RETREAT IN MALAYA

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 13.—The British East Asia High Command yesterday issued a statement admitting British troops had retreated from Kuala Lumpur to a point south of the city before speedy Japanese tank units started an offensive, according to a report from Singapore. Japanese infantry, in close cooperation with tank units, waged fierce battle against the fleeing British forces to cut off the British retreat, the communique said. The communique added that the Japanese Air Force relentlessly continued raids on the British stronghold of Singapore, British ships were sunk off the coast of Muar, and British positions and transportation facilities either bombed or strafed, the communique said.

JAPANESE DOWN TWO AUSTRALIAN FIGHTERS

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 12.—The Netherlands East Indies air force yesterday encountered and engaged in combat formations of Japanese warplanes over Minahassa, in the extreme northeastern Celebes, according to a High Command report received here tonight from Batavia. In the same communique, the Dutch military authorities announced that two Australian fighters were shot down this morning by Japanese aircraft in the vicinity of Menado.

RANGOON REPEATEDLY BOMBED BY JAPANESE

Domei

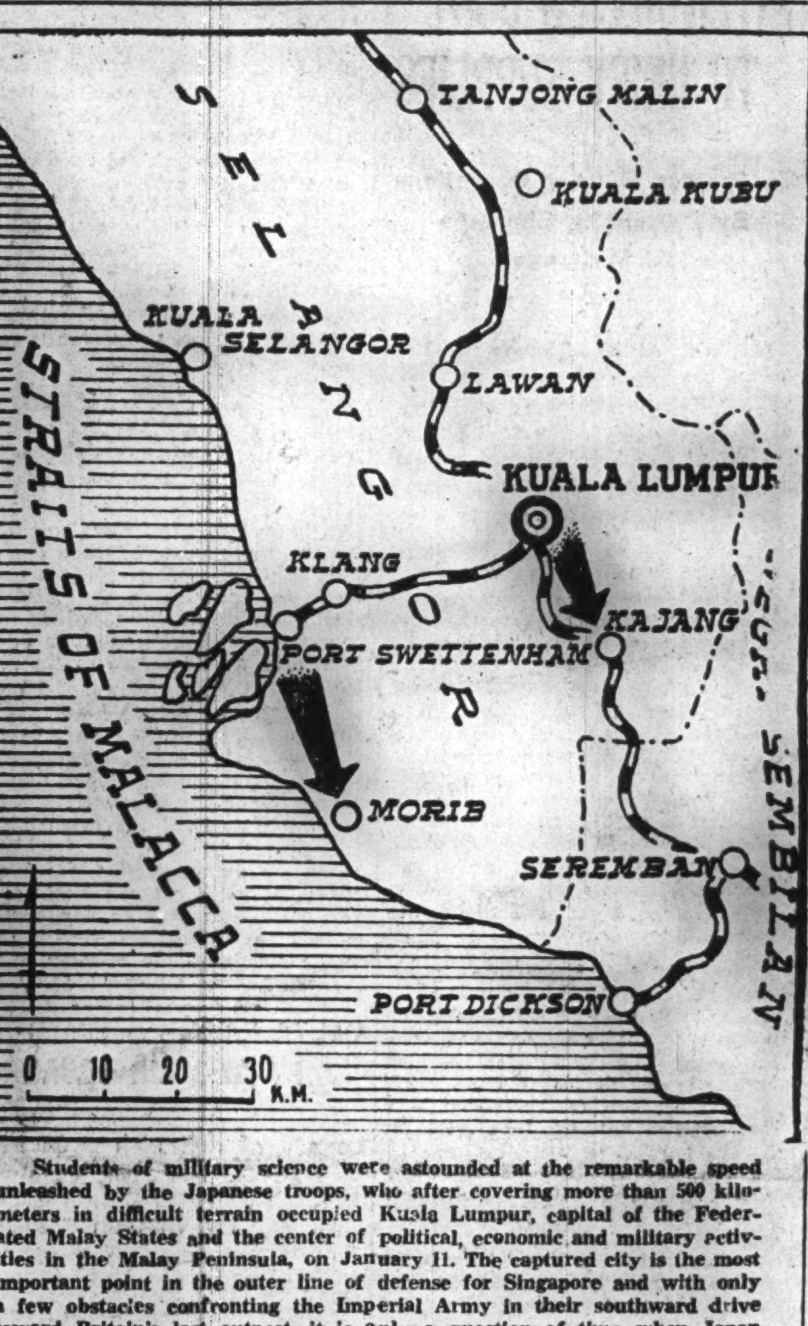
LISBON, January 12.—Japanese bomber formations raided an airdrome to the north of Rangoon at 4:30 a.m. today dropping parachute flares to light objectives, a United Press dispatch from Rangoon revealed today. Although no details of the damages sustained were given, British authorities announced that they were successful in "shooting down most of the parachute flares," the dispatch said.

FIERCE BATTLES ON MENADO FRONT

Special to Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, January 13.—Fierce battles were fought between the Japanese and Netherlands Indian troops at Menado in Celebes, according to a Batavia dispatch received here Monday. The Japanese Air Force which flew over the eastern coast of Borneo bombed and machine-gunned a Dutch warship and set fire to a Dutch plane.

The Rising Sun Flag Now Flies



Students of military science were astounded at the remarkable speed unleashed by the Japanese troops, who after covering more than 500 kilometers in difficult terrain occupied Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Federated Malay States and the center of political, economic and military activities in the Malay Peninsula, on January 11. The captured city is the most important point in the outer line of defense for Singapore and with only a few obstacles confronting the Imperial Army in their southward drive toward Britain's last outpost, it is only a question of time when Japan will dethrone the British crown from Singapore.

U.S., MEXICO ESTABLISH JOINT DEFENSE BODY

Commission Will Examine Concrete Steps to Be Taken by Nations

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—In view of new developments a United States-Mexico Joint Defense Commission has been established to bring into execution the provisions of the joint declaration of both Governments made last March to take appropriate measures for mutual assistance in case of necessity, according to a Washington report received here today.

The Commission will examine concrete steps to be taken for joint United States-Mexican defense and will present a plan to both Governments for consideration.

The United States representatives on the Joint Defense Commission are Rear-Admiral Alfred Wilkinson Johnson, member of the General Board of the United States navy, and Lieutenant-General Stanley Dunbar Embick, Commander of the Third Army.

Mexico's members are General Miguel Gonzales Cadena and General Thomas Sanchez Ernandes, according to a United States Government announcement.

British Rations Lowered

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 12.—Due to the heavy strain on British shipping, Lord Woolton, British Minister for Food, announced over the radio that the Government intends to enforce further reduction of sugar and fat rations in the British Isles, according to a report received here today from London.

KNOX STILL BOASTING FLEET WILL ATTACK

Speaking Before Mayors' Conference, U.S. Navy Head Explains Hawaii Defeat

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—Speaking before a conference of United States mayors, Colonel Frank Knox, United States Navy Secretary, asserted today that America's foremost enemy was Germany, it was reported here today from Washington.

As soon as preparations are complete, the Navy Secretary declared, "the United States Navy would strike with bewildering ferocity."

Colonel Knox warned that terrifying reverses as those suffered at Pearl Harbor may not have been the last, but endeavors will be made to prevent repetition.

Colonel Knox stressed the United States Navy has never been inactive, and added, its achievements will be heralded in due time.

Believing that the end of Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Nazism would automatically squeeze the life out of the Axis, the Colonel challenged that, "America's foremost enemy is Hitler's Germany."

It was boastfully added, that the United States navy was working overtime to speed vital supplies to the Allies in the Atlantic and the Pacific arena of struggle.

The broad extension of the task has naturally brought reverses to the navy in some areas, but it was contended that Japan has not gained an advantage in Asia for long.

Although the navy is featuring the recapture of the position captured by the Japanese, Colonel Knox issued the reminder that America's line of defense is inconceivably extended and included vital vigilance over the Panama Canal.

STUDENTS MEET IN REICH

Japanese, German Conclude Conference in Presence of Oshima

Domei

BERLIN, January 12.—German and Japanese students last night concluded a conference at Innsbruck in the presence of Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, it was reported here today.

At the meeting, the students of both nations pledged to work for further deepening of friendly relations among their respective countries, the report said.

U.S. BLUNDER SEEN IN MAGAZINE ITEM

Example of Underestimation of Japan's Strength Noted in Readers' Digest

By SUSUMU EJIRI

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—A striking example of the extent to which the United States has underestimated Japan's military and economic power may be seen in an article in the latest issue of the Reader's Digest by James Young, former Tokyo correspondent of International News Service.

Mr. Young, self-styled authority on Japan, has written an article, which, for sheer perversion of facts would be hard to duplicate in the history of Yankee journalism.

The blind use of news organs by such correspondents as Mr. Young undoubtedly has contributed in no small measure to the crass ignorance of the United States as to the true state of affairs in the Orient and the consequent outbreak of war in the Pacific.

The article by Mr. Young says that Japanese naval authorities know fully well that Japan is no match for the United States navy. The hitting average of American guns is far superior to the Japanese guns.

Mr. Young declared that members of the Privy Council in Japon believe that Japan cannot stand a blockade and that Japan would be ruined if there was a war with the United States. Japan also lacks sufficient arms, he said.

Japan's communication lines could be disrupted for months with two aircraft-carriers, Mr. Young said.

Japan's aircraft production capacity is less than that of one aircraft factory in the United States, Mr. Young said.

It is a known fact that Japanese planes are all old types and that Japanese pilots can pilot only slow bombers, being unable to handle fast pursuit planes, Mr. Young said.

According to military experts, Mr. Young said, the Japanese Air Force could be destroyed in a few weeks by air raids from the Philippines, Siberia, the Netherlands East Indies and British Borneo.

Mr. Young said that Japan would be immediately pushed out of the South China Sea by the air forces of the A.B.C.D. countries.

Continuing his list of Japan's weaknesses, Mr. Young declared that the morale of the Japanese nation is low and that the people are in dreadful fear of a war with the United States.

Consequently, if President Roosevelt continues his policy of blockade and propaganda, Japan would be unable to participate in any war.

The above article was translated into Spanish and distributed throughout South America.

Japan's military might has since become fully known and observers here, in commenting on Young's article, ironically say that his estimation of Japan's powers might be applied to the United States now.

Early Fall of D.E.I. Due to Bad Set-Up In Army, Navy Seen

(Continued From Page 1)

Hirado and Nagasaki from 1609 on. Of the white races, the Dutch have therefore enjoyed the longest unbroken trade relations with Japan.

"During the three hundred years of intercourse, the Dutch have once before manifested an unfriendly attitude. It was during the early part of the period of the Tokugawa Shogunate that the Dutch, plotting to annex the island of Taiwan, dispatched armed forces. They were, however, completely foiled by the Japanese Forces led by Yahei Hamada. In view of this bitter experience, the Dutch subsequently adopted a pacific policy and endeavored to maintain friendly relations until very recently.

"When the British and the Americans began holding unjustified apprehensions concerning the southward advance of Japan following the outbreak of the Manchurian Affair, however, the Netherlands became a servile follower of these nationalities. Closing her eyes to the actual conditions prevailing in East Asia, the Netherlands revealed an increasingly hostile attitude toward Japan and offered the United States and Britain the use of her territories in the South Pacific as bases for anti-Japanese activities.

"A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, the Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, was appointed to his post only recently and hence has no understanding whatever of things Japanese. Notwithstanding the fact that the Netherlands has been defeated by Germany and her Government is in exile in England, the Governor-General has been acting in accordance with instructions from London, intensifying her enmity toward this country.

"Under the circumstances, the fate of the Netherlands East Indies is only too clear. The country deserves punishment for completely ignoring the special privileges which have been accorded it during the past several hundred years."

Bread Ration Upped

Transocean

ATHENS, January 3.—The Greek Ministry of Food announced today that the daily bread ration would be increased to provide for 30 more grams of bread daily. This increase, which came into effect yesterday, is due to the efforts of the Axis Powers, which have supplied Greece with bread, grain and flour to overcome famine.

Huge Funds Earmarked

Transocean

ROME, January 3.—Credits to the Italian Foreign Trade Institute for the purpose of financing food shipments to Greece amounted to 50,000,000 lires.

Rule Aid Body Will Get New Quarters At Former Diet Building on January 16

The removal of the seat of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association from the old site located at the Tokyo Kaikan in Hibiya to the former Imperial Diet building in Hibiya was started on Monday. At present indication, all bureaus and departments of the Association will be housed at the new quarters in about a week.

The Association, it is recalled, was established in the Tokyo Kaikan on December 10, 1940, at which time many meetings were held to discuss ways and means to tighten the home front activities for the execution of the Greater East Asia War. One of the outstanding events promoted by the Association at its old quarters was the historic session of the Central Co-Operative Council which was staged there on February 2, last year.

Considering the 400 people working in the various offices of the Association, removing dates were periodically arranged for the different bureaus to be effected in a week.

According to present plans, the whole General Affairs Bureau was removed on Monday. Both the Provincial Department and the Mobilization Headquarters are scheduled to move today followed by that of the Cultural and Economic Departments on Wednesday. The Publicity Department and the Central Training Office will enter their new quarters on Thursday and that of the East Asia Bureau and the Dai Nippon East Asia Development Association on Friday. All bureaus and departments are tentatively due to resume their business simultaneously on the morning of January 16 at their new site.

Meanwhile, it is said the Tokyo Kaikan will either cater to the general public as a hotel or will house business offices.

Peace Is Restored In Olangapo Taken By Japanese Army

Domei

WITH JAPANESE FORCES IN PHILIPPINES, January 13.—As the result of the occupation by Japanese troops, peace and order are being restored rapidly in Olangapo, in Bataan Peninsula. Japanese residents there now are actively cooperating with Japanese troops in restoring peace, with some of them acting as interpreters or helping distribute food to inhabitants of the city. Meantime, over 100 Japanese residents of Olangapo who were interned in Manila while travelling are returning to their town since yesterday.

GOERING EULOGIZED ON 49TH BIRTHDAY

German Press Remembers His National Service as Helper Of Fuehrer

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 13.—Reich Marshal Hermann Goering's birthday—he is 49 years old—is the occasion for many articles in the German press praising him and his achievements.

"The Fuehrer trusting in Marshal Goering called him for great tasks burdening him with a great lot of responsibility in the present struggle," writes the Berliner Boersenzeitung. "Already many years before the outbreak of this war, Hermann Goering was called upon to reorganize the military strength of the German people and to establish the sound foundation of German economy adapted to the needs of warfare. Now, during the war, the Reich Marshal is continuing his work as one of the most loyal followers of the Fuehrer, as one of his permanent and indispensable councilors, as the Commander-in-Chief of the German air force, as the chairman of the Council of Ministers for the Reich's Defense and as Commissar of the Four-Year Plan.

"He masters an enormous volume of tasks with extraordinary willingness to take over the responsibility and with inexhaustible energy. One of the oldest in ranks among the German officers, he is a kind of father to all his soldiers. He never ceases to help and is always willing to lend his ear to the difficulties of the soldiers. The Reich Marshal is also a warm-hearted friend of the German workmen."

BRITISH BOMBER HITS SPANISH MERCHANTMAN

Attack Is Third Case of Violation of Neutrality in Short Time

Transocean

MADRID, January 3.—Another serious case of violation of Spain's neutrality by the British air force was reported this morning from Santander from absolutely reliable quarters.

According to this information, the Spanish merchantship Jaime Giron, of 3,000 tons, was attacked by a British bomber off Santander on Friday morning. The Spanish ship was hit several times, an engineer and some other members of the crew being killed. The wounded were taken to a hospital in Santander.

The attack was the third case of violation of Spanish neutrality by British forces within a short time, and has naturally caused the greatest indignation among the Spanish people.

CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS

Special Commissions Set Up in Portugal to Safeguard Supplies

Transocean

LISBON, January 4.—Special commissions have been established in all parts of Portugal for safeguarding food supplies and for the equitable distribution of food in the country, according to a decree promulgated yesterday by the Ministry of Economics.

These commissions, states the decree, are to report on the food stocks in their districts, regulate the distribution and consumption of food according to instructions received from the Ministry of Economics.

The commissions will carry out all other functions ordered by the Ministry of Economics for the purpose of guaranteeing as regular and as equal a supply of food to the entire population as possible.

INTER-ALLIED BODY TO UNIFY SUPPLIES

To Protect Military Operations By Preventing Shortage Of Materials

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 12.—Following the establishment of an allied joint-military command, the formation of an inter-Allied body to centralize production and distribution of military resources probably will be announced next week, it was reported here today from Washington by a correspondent of the London Daily Mail.

The new body will vigilantly protect the operations of Allied forces by preventing shortage of strategic resources, the report said.

The London journal commented that Great Britain and the United States probably would be responsible for the bulk of supplies for the present.

A more concrete discussion pertaining to the creation of the so-called inter-Allied council to unify Allied resources is planned for the immediate future, at which time, the British delegation will be led by Marshal John Dill, Chief of Imperial Staff, it was reported.

Anti-Axis Conference

Domei

BERNE, January 12.—Following on the heels of the recent anti-Axis conference held in Washington, another meeting among the Allied Powers will be held in London, according to a Tass dispatch received here from the British capital today.

Participants will be confined mainly to Britain and the Soviet Union and other countries having common interests, the report said.

According to the same source, the conference will be presided over by General Wladyslaw Sikorski, President of the Refugee Government of Poland, while Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, will deliver the opening address.

WINTER GARMENT DRIVE IN GERMANY SUCCESSFUL

Goebbels Thanks People for Doing Their Share in Helping Soldiers

D.N.B

BERLIN, January 13.—"In 16 days the entire German people, more than 2,000,000 voluntary workers, some 40,000 collection centers and about 24,000 sewing places made their contributions to the soldiers, fighting in the East, that is unparalleled in the entire world and which the German people can be proud of," says an official German statement in connection with the result of the collection of winter garments for the German soldiers.

The result of this collection, so far available, gives the following figures: 65,325,930 pieces of winter garments have been collected which are composed of all kinds of warm winter clothing such as furs, furlined vests, war shirts, underwear, sweaters, shawls, woolen socks and other things. In addition more than 100,000 furlined boots and shoes, 170,000 pairs of ski boots and 1,170,000 pair of skis have been given in addition to about 1,000,000 fur and woolen blankets.

Reich Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels expressed his gratitude to all who had contributed to this large-scale collection, although their own reserves certainly were not abundant, by stating: "The German people at home have once more demonstrated that they continue their efforts to be worthy of the achievement of their fathers and sons and brothers who are serving as soldiers at the front."

Auto Sale Restricted

Transocean

ANKARA, January 3.—The British military authorities in Palestine have decreed that automobiles may in future only be sold after respective permits have been granted, and that the authorities be given purchase privileges on the sale of motor cars. Moreover, all tires stocked by dealers in Palestine, Syria, and Transjordania were declared seized by the British authorities.

New Commander Named

Transocean

TIRANA, January 3.—Vice-Admiral Sportiello has been appointed naval commander in Albania, the Tomori reported today. He commanded the first squadron of the Italian war fleet in landing operations in 1933, and after the outbreak of the war against Greece he organized air raid protection for the important Albanian ports of Durazzo and Valona.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO BOLSTER NATION

Communal Councils, to Meet In February, Approached By I.R.A.A.

Emphasizing the need to amplify air defense facilities in addition to facilitating military relief, communal councils which are scheduled to meet in February have been approached by the Home Ministry and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association on Monday to take appropriate steps by way of carrying out the instructions.

According to the plan mapped out after deliberation by the representatives of all interested Ministries, authorities throughout the country at their forthcoming communal meetings are urged to adopt the following programs:

Respecting I.R.O.D.

1. Imperial Rescript Observance Day on the eighth of every month shall be observed by the general public and some concrete plans toward respecting the auspicious day shall be carried out.

2. Air defense measures peculiar to each neighborhood and defense facilities at each household shall be tightened.

3. The nation should anticipate a protracted war, and the people should cooperate with the national movement for boosting the nation's savings. They should also exert efforts to elevate the national morale and should faithfully follow the official control levied on various phases of daily necessities.

4. Military relief work should be further facilitated with the general public cooperating with the authorities. Events observing posthumous honors of the war dead should have full support of the communal councils.

At the suggestion of the Home Ministry, it was announced that the regular monthly meetings of these councils including those of the neighborhood units, street blocs, village and town units will be opened as far as possible on a date named by the Ministry.

Meeting Dates Named

At present indication, the town and village councils through official suggestion will meet from the 20th to the 25th of each month, street council from the 1st to the 10th and the neighborhood unit around the 10th.

With the new regulation, the former custom of holding these meetings on New East Asia Day on the first of each month has been abolished in favor of the eighth on the occasion of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day.

MALTA RAIDED 5 TIMES BY AXIS AIR SQUADRON

Loss of British Corvette Salvia Officially Told By London

Domei

BERLIN January 12.—The frequently-bombed island of Malta was raided five times by Axis planes yesterday, it was officially announced in London last night, the German News Agency reported from Stockholm today.

Details of the attacks were withheld, the official British communique merely stating that "insignificant damage has been caused," D.N.B. disclosed.

Domei

BERLIN, January 11.—The loss of the British corvette Salvia was officially announced in London last night, the German News Agency reported from Stockholm today.

No details of the sinking were disclosed by the announcement, and since no mention was made of survivors, D.N.B. believed the entire complement of the vessel apparently had met death.

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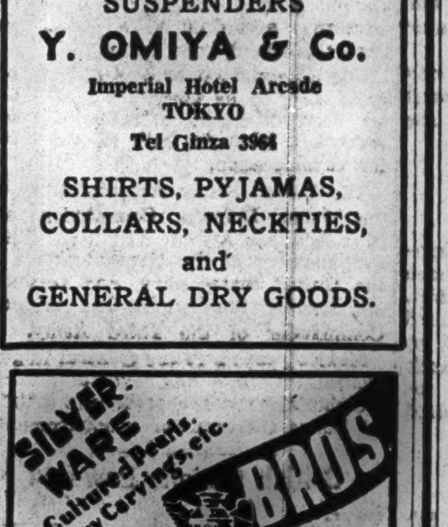

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PERPETUAL LEASES IN KOBE TO VANISH

Foreign Leaseholds in Kansai; Relics of Unilateral Treaty, Abolished

Perpetual foreign leaseholds in and around Kobe will finally revert to Japanese control at the end of March of this year, the Osaka Mainichi reported Tuesday. This reversion brings to a close a long-standing dispute between foreign nationals and the local municipal authorities which was eventually taken over by the Japanese Government.

The arrangement which will finally bring the issue to a close was negotiated with the several interested nations by the Hayashi Cabinet in 1937, but will only become effective from this year.

These perpetual leaseholds, it is pointed out, are relics of the unilateral treaty concluded between Japan and the United States about 80 years ago in the Ansei Era. These so-called leaseholds were practically outright seizures taken by force at a time when Japan was helpless against the actions of the foreign Powers. The American action was imitated by several other countries.

Aside from their humiliating nature, these leaseholds also constituted an irritation to the municipal authorities of Kobe because the leaseholders claimed exemption from all Japanese taxes except the land tax. Tax revenues thus lost by the municipality were reported to aggregate hundreds of thousands of yen.

The total area of the leased lots amounts to 8,270 tsubo, according to the Mainichi. The amount held by Britishers is in the neighborhood of 5,600 tsubo, while that held by Americans total about 800 tsubo. The two nationalities account for about 80 per cent of the entire leased area, while the Chinese and the French account for the greater part of the remainder.

Among the British leaseholds are the three lots totaling 974 tsubo held by the Kobe branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the 272 tsubo held by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the 518 tsubo held by the Anglican Church. These are to disappear within a few months.

Arrangements have been completed for the representative of the Finance Ministry at the Kobe branch of the Bank of Japan to be responsible for the custody of enemy property found on the reverted leaseholds.

Hikes 21 Days to Pray

In order to offer his personal prayers at the Meiji Shrine for the complete and thorough victory of the Imperial Japanese forces in the current War of Greater East Asia, a 64-year-old assemblyman of Otsu City started on a 300 mile tour on foot recently and made his appearance in the City of Hiratsuka Sunday, according to a telephone message reaching here. He is scheduled to arrive at Shimbashi Thursday, covering the whole course on foot in 21 days, adds the same message.

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People of Malaya Do Things Left-Handed And Prepare Spicy Dish of Rice-Curry

The people of Malaya as is generally believed are not squalid and backward. On the contrary these people of the Asiatic races cherish cleanliness as a prime virtue, as the conquering Japanese soldiers entering the peninsula have come to find out.

To the casual tourist who has only a day to discover the Malay people, and who often finds himself holding on to his hat in making a dash for his steamer upon the insisting whistle, the woman of Malaya smells nice. It is not here suggested, that the casual tourist, the prototype who is invariably the American, sticks his nose literally on the garment of the Malay woman for an adventure in smelling.

The women of Malaya make it a rule to bathe in the river every morning. It is a common sight to see the women bathing in the river.

Like the Japanese people, bathing occupies an important place in the daily life of the Malay people. How much importance is attached to bathing can be attested by the fact that a baby soon after birth is given a bath in the river.

If the casual visitor should happen accidentally on the privacy of the house, he will find the beds and sheets spotlessly white.

As evidence of their artistic love, tableware, often in abundance, will catch his eye. It is a fancy of the Malay people to collect tableware of beautiful designs and colors.

The piece de resistance of the Malay people, curry and rice,—has found many an admirer among the foreign gourmands. The Malay people will proudly explain that this dish is made with about 10 spices such as red pepper, garlic and cinnamon to which is added the oil obtained by grating the palm nut.

Then an addition of goat meat or chicken is all that is needed to round out the appetizing rice and curry.

To eat it the people employ a special tactic. The food is gingerly carried to the mouth with three fingers of the right hand. No forks, spoons or chopsticks are used. The people say silverware takes away the relish.

It is strange any tourist will say that food is eaten with the right hand when everything else in Malaya is done with the left hand. All good people of Malaya do the right thing with the left hand and the right hand is reserved for sacred duties only. Hence, the use of the special right hand in eating enhances the meal.

Yano Gives Views On Hongkong Fall

(Continued from Page 1)

not wise to place too much expectations on the peace movements centering around Hongkong, for it still remains to be seen as to how far the Chinese merchants in the Crown Colony will extend cooperation by striving to maintain their respective fields of activities in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"In short, Hongkong must be reconstructed into Hongkong of East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and consequently, inconsistencies are prone to be created if Japan and China try to force the same value on Hongkong as it held when it was under British control. It is hoped that a serious deliberation will be given in this respect."

Meatless Days Increased

Domei

BUDAPEST, January 12.—The Government of Hungary has increased the number of meatless days from two to three days weekly, it was revealed today.

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Tobacco Area Extended

Transocean

AGRAM, January 4.—Tobacco growing area will be considerably extended in Croatia, it was revealed here yesterday.

20 Centenarians in Sofia

Transocean

SOFIA, January 4.—There are no fewer than 20 centenarians living in Sofia today, according to the latest statistics published here.

STATE TO REIMBURSE JAPAN SEA STEAMSHIP

¥400,000 Appropriated as Supplement to 1941 Budget —¥1,860,000 for 1942

The Government will reimburse the Japan Sea Steamship Company for the loss of the steamer Kehi Maru, 4,522 tons gross, which was sunk off the Chosen coast by a drifting mine. It will be the first case in which the Wartime Risk State Indemnity System, recently inaugurated by the Communications Ministry will be applied.

The indemnification system is said to constitute an integral part of the emergency wartime structure of the Communications Office, of which the State Maritime Control and the Shipping Management Body are the best-known features. Under this arrangement, the Government, in addition to controlling all shipping, crew personnel, and shipbuilding activities, is to assume financial responsibility for risks involved by ships in the national service.

As reimbursement for the loss of the Kehi Maru, ¥400,000 has been appropriated as a supplement to the budget for 1941 and an additional ¥1,860,000 as a supplement to the budget for 1942. The ship's valuation according to insurance rating was ¥2,000,000, although the actual original cost of construction is known to have been ¥3,600,000.

As war risks increase in the future, the reimbursements will be made out of the Reserve Account of the Ministry of Communications, it was learned.

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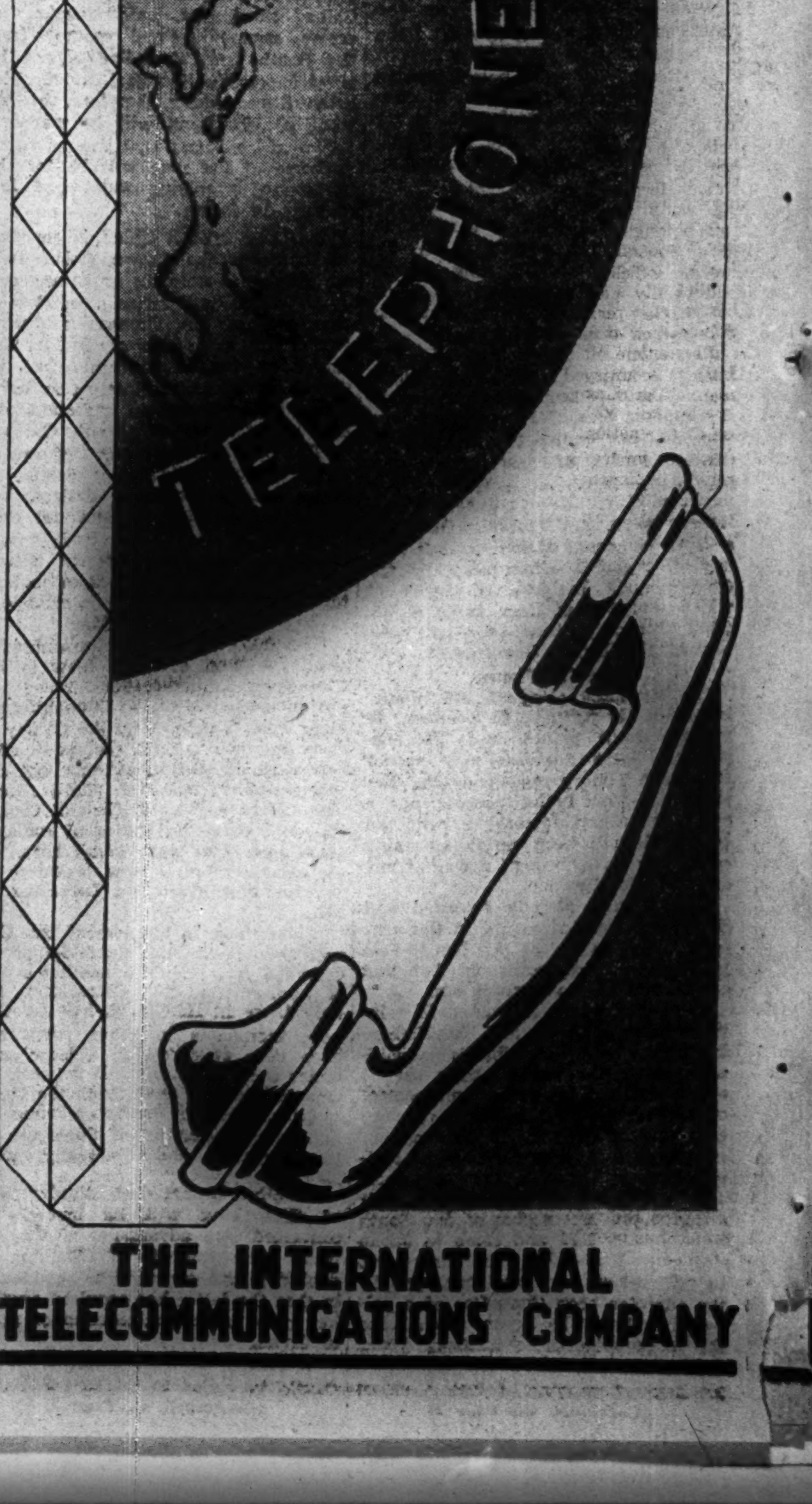


CHILEAN NEUTRALITY IN WAR EMPHASIZED

Visiting Journalist in Broadcast Defends Santiago's Current Policy

Chile will remain neutral and will not participate in the War of Greater East Asia although the United States is forcing upon that country to share in her troubles which Chile is not concerned. To uphold this, the Chilean Minister of Defense Juvenal Hernandez has declared that his country will not grant military bases to foreign nations despite the pressure applied to her. War would only be a catastrophic disaster to Chile for it would paralyze trade, decrease income, create unemployment problems and disrupt exchange markets.

This, in substance was among the highlights of the speech broadcast on Tuesday at 11 a.m. to Chile by Gustavo Labarca Garat, one of the six Chilean newspapermen, who have been visiting this country for the past few months in order to gather first-hand information regarding the present day situation existing in Japan.

Mr. Garat's speech was delivered by way of commenting on the forthcoming Foreign Ministers' Conference of the South American nations scheduled to be held at Rio de Janeiro on January 15, at which time it is understood the future attitude of the South American Republics regarding the present World War will be clearly defined.

U.S. Lacks Materials

Speaking in his capacity as a newspaperman, Mr. Garat believes that owing to the fact that North America is today suffering from an acute shortage of raw materials for constructing airplanes and warships, which have practically been annihilated in the Pacific by Japan's forces, the interference of South American countries in the current war would only invite unfortunate consequences to them.

He states that there is a brilliant future facing Latin America if she only stays out of the war and concentrates all her efforts to the building up of a New Order based on a less conventional basis than the present one, and that if the plan is achieved, South American Republics would naturally participate in this Latin bloc.

Attacks Anglo-U.S. Policy

Regarding the vigorous policy pursued by the United States and Great Britain to sway Soviet Russia into their Allied camp, Mr. Garat declares that in his opinion these two countries are hypocrites, for they sympathize with capital and link themselves with the destructors of religion and democracy yet ideologically they were declared enemies of communism.

He enthusiastically endorsed in his broadcast former Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka's doctrine, who declared that economic activities should be spread all over the world but political activities should be restricted only to those spheres in which one is vitally interested and should not be spread over domains of other countries.

Conference Should Remember

He states he hopes this wise doctrine would be remembered at the forthcoming Rio de Janeiro conference; that is, "Let Europe establish her New Order, Japan her East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and leave North America with her States while South America should keep peace and strive for her indisputable rights".

Following is the salient features of Mr. Garat's address:

"We read in the Japan Times of December 20 some views regarding the possibility of Chile remaining neutral.

"The Japanese Minister in our country, Mr. Yamagata, subsequently declared that there is no reason to believe that Chile will sever relations with the countries which are at war at present. The Japan Chronicle also published a cable informing that Minister of National Defense Juvenal Hernandez had declared that Chile would not grant military bases to any foreign country.

Advises Chile's Neutrality

"At the same time, the official newspaper La Nacion editorially published the advisability of Chile remaining neutral in a conflict which does not concern her. In this article, it was pointed out that for a country like ours, it would cause enough damage to have commerce paralyzed with the subsequent decrease in the national income, creation of unemployment problems and disruption of exchange markets.

"These views, coinciding with our hopes and the traditional ideals and the fairness of the political regime of our country, have logically led to the belief that Chile will not take part in the war. At no time have our hopes been prompted by the fact that if Chile becomes involved, we, who are residing in Japan should be subjected to retaliations. To be afraid of this would be absurd, as no consideration should be given to personal feelings when the collective interests of the nation are at stake. Furthermore, we would gladly suffer the hardships of internment if the national solidarity demands it.

"The Latin American countries, rich in raw materials, have great economic and cultural possibilities. No problems should exist for South America other than to establish prosperity with more honorable and everlasting weapons than those used by the old nations of the world. Peace is absolutely indispensable to achieve this end and war, which annihilates and destroys, would be a tragic interruption.

Against S.A. Interference

"The present war is due to remote causes dating from bygone times, which have not been properly cauterized. Therefore, what role can the South American countries play in the present war? Why should these countries of less than a century of stability interfere in a struggle which has been waged since immemorial times?

"Only pressure from outside might eventually influence the opinion of our country. We, however, feel that North America, in her hour of trouble, wants to force upon us a share in a tragedy in the cause of which we had no participation.

Not Granting Bases

"Our fear is based on a current of propaganda against the Axis nations which have invaded South America with the intention of securing support for the United States. It has even been said that this Power has tried to obtain military bases in some of our countries, which leads us to believe or suspect that the declarations of our Minister for Defense to the effect that Chile will not grant military bases to any foreign nations are intended to suppress the propagation of such news, which are attributed to the United States.

"We have on hand documents published in North America some time ago, which assert that the South American countries are carrying out a vigorous policy of armament to check totalitarian aggression and to help the bellicose aims of the United States. These publications have been considered by experts as a plan to show Latin America on a war footing directed against countries with which she has so far had always cordial relations.

"If this interpretation is given to the policy of the United States, it would appear that her intentions are absolutely unjust and same would furthermore detract moral authority from her presumed rights to proclaim herself the defender of the people oppressed by imperialism inasmuch as she would herself become the oppressor of the South American nations and her propaganda and dictates would signify a flagrant imperialism.

"Last June, ex-President Herbert Hoover stated that the United States was not prepared for war and that to take active part would be folly. According to his statement, it would require at least 10 years for North America to be sufficiently strong to fight against nations in which he recognized superiority.

U.S. Powerless

"Judging by these declarations, it is problematic whether the United States not having been any too successful in her own defense, would be capable of defending South America from a totalitarian aggression, which at any rate seems improbable.

"The present United States war budget asks for seven billion dollars, and it is obvious by this time that men-of-war, which appear only on the papers of such budgets cannot be of any use in replacing the great losses sustained. On the other hand, according to expert opinion North America is beginning to feel the shortage of war materials necessary for the construction of airplanes and ships to replace those she has lost in the Pacific. This would clearly show that South American intervention, even from the above practical point of view could have nothing but unfortunate consequences.

Praises Matsuoka's Doctrine

"The famous ex-Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, in his speech of December 19, 1940, stated that national peace can only be secured on the basis of universal peace. Quoting him, he said that while the economic activities should be spread all over the world, political activities should be restricted only to those spheres in which we are vitally interested, and should not be spread over the domains of other countries.

"We will remember this wise doctrine on the eve of the conference at Rio de Janeiro. Economically, we can have relations with all the countries of the world; however, politically we should abstain from participating further than it concerns us. Let Europe establish her New Order, Japan her Asiatic Sphere and leave North America with her States, while South America should keep her peace and indisputable rights to liberty.

"South America like the whole world has with Japan a debt of gratitude which has never been sufficiently appreciated. We refer to Japan's firm stand against the propagation of communism.

U.S. and Britain Hypocrites

"Great Britain and the United States have never fought the danger of communism in spite of the fact that ideologically they were its declared enemies, inasmuch as it attacks capitalism. Because Russia was not an economical competitor, they unfortunately overlooked the fundamental principles which communism shatters. At this moment, the two Powers which are founded on capitalism and religion, and proclaim democracy, show an inexplicable sympathy for the enemies of capital and link themselves with the destructors of religion and democracy.

"Meanwhile, Japan continues in her stand against the ambitions of Soviet Russia to dominate the world. Japan destroyed the old Soviet plan to dominate Asia, which crossing the Pacific was eventually to reach the South American shores. She has done this not only in her own defense and to protect her interests, but for a more honorable reason as is her faithfulness to her fundamental principles.

"It is to be hoped that the autonomy of the free countries of South America will triumph over petty intrigues. We know that their love for independence is stronger than their fear that their monetary weakness may be made abuse of to force them into decisions, which are not of their concern and which would not reflect the opinion of their people.

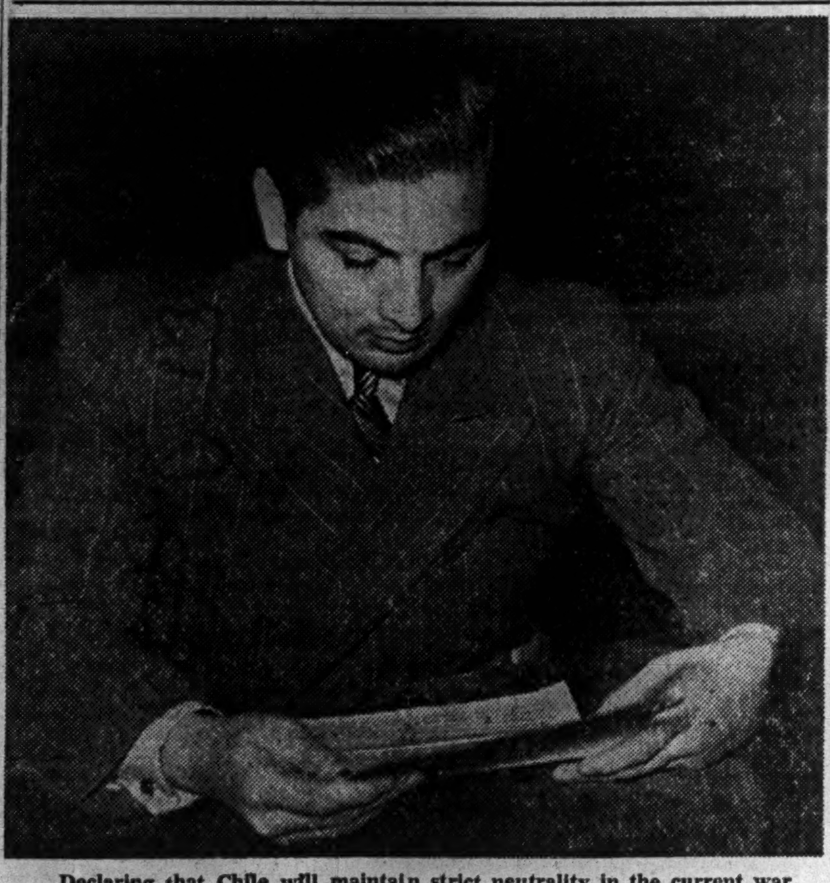
Anticipates New Civilization

"Out of the present war, a new world civilization will no doubt arise; a New Order based on a less conventional basis than the present one. Among other things, the formation of a bloc of Latin countries including France, Spain, Italy, Portugal and the countries which speak the same languages and have an affinity in soul and a common fate, which have not yet been achieved, can be envisioned after this war.

"South American Republics would naturally participate in this Latin bloc. Probably, the Anglo-Saxon civilization will act as an intermediary for this Latin bloc and the latter as a link between the races, which lay from the line of the Rhine to the threshold of Asia.

"From our corner, we see a brilliant future for Latin America provided that she remains out of any hostilities and concentrates all her efforts to the edification of same. However, a brilliant future is not a present but a duty. This duty is not to take a dastardly part in the destruction of others in order to build up a domain over a heap of ashes; but to do the utmost to prevent that, this heap of ashes becomes a reality. This glorious future, bought with so much, sublimated with so much sacrifice will make it necessary hereafter to participate in the miseries and sacrifices involved."

Broadcasts to Chile



Declaring that Chile will maintain strict neutrality in the current war despite the pressure applied upon her by the United States, Gustavo Labarca Garat, one of the six Chilean journalists now on a sojourn to this country, delivered a speech radiocast to his native country on Tuesday morning in commenting on the forthcoming Foreign Ministers' Conference to be held in Rio de Janeiro on January 15 participated in by the South American Republics. The photo shows Mr. Garat at the microphone.

30,000 FRENCH RESIDENTS IN EGYPT, VICHY SAYS

Two Nations Were on Very Intimate Terms in Past Years

D.N.B.

VICHY, January 13.—Following the suspension of diplomatic relations between Egypt and France, it is learned that the number of French residents in Egypt amounts to 30,000 persons.

Official circles declare that in a purely sentimental way the friendly relations between the two countries will continue. France and Egypt had a very intimate cultural exchange in the past as was proved by the large number of Egyptian students in France and the many French institutions headed by French teachers in Egypt.

It is believed that Britain will commission General Charles de Gaulle with looking after these institutions as well as after the French economic interests in Egypt—a measure which undoubtedly will increase the tension felt in Vichy toward Britain.

The rupture of diplomatic relations will have no influence on the French naval units lying at anchor in Alexandria as is believed in Vichy. However, what country will look after the interests of France in Egypt cannot yet be stated.

Lamenting Bygone Days

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia women in New York, the parvenu world center of fashion since the collapse of France, are lamenting bygone days when they could lavishly wear silk stockings and woolen dresses, says a special New York dispatch to a local paper, quoting New York information. Now almost all silk and wool are going to munition industries and they are forced to satisfy themselves with cotton stockings and other wears, adds the report.

INATTENTION REASON FOR ENEMY DEFEATS

Japan Was Precise While U.S., Britain Slipshod, Says Dr. Matsunami

The signal defeats of the American and the British navies in the Battles of Hawaii and off the Malay Coast were due to the inattention of their responsible leaders, their underestimation of the strength of the Japanese Navy, and their culpable neglect of the unexcelled loyalty and patriotism of the Japanese fighting men, according to Dr. Niichiro Matsunami, dean of the Law Department of Hosei University and professor emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University. In a long article contributed to the Chugai Shogyo, he elaborates substantially as follows:

"'Inattention is a most formidable enemy,' according to a Japanese proverb. This can be applied appropriately to the great defeats experienced by the United States and Britain during the early stage of the War of Greater East Asia. To be sure the great victory was scored by Japan as the result of the precise and nerve-wracking strategy of the nation's staff authorities and of the daring spirit of the men who executed it, but had the United States and Britain been more careful in their preparations, they might not have suffered quite such abject defeats. Japan was precise, while our enemies were slipshod.

"The manner in which the United States has been carrying out her war preparations for the past several years has been very unorganized. That country has been too conceited, thinking that inasmuch as it had never been defeated since its founding in 1776 it could always remain undefeated. Invulnerability, it thought, applied exclusively to it. The United States still thinks that it was its own troops that crushed the German army during the first World War, not giving due credit to the work of the French and British troops.

Wealthy but Not Strong

"The United States poses as the strongest Power in the world. The world will recognize that country as the wealthiest, but no one will recognize it as the strongest. Its navy considered itself to be the paragon among the navies of the world. Since it forced Japan to accept the short end of the 5-5-3 ratio at the Washington Conference, it has been laboring under the belief that it could defeat the Japanese Navy at any time. This conceit became greater since the London Conference when Japan was forced to accept the 10-10-7 ratio for cruisers.

"But the United States confused paper plans with actual warfare. That foolish country is still counting its chickens before they are hatched when it talks about its great navy of 3,200,000 tons, three times the size of the Japanese Navy, which it supposes it will have in 1947. The tendency to confuse blueprint plans for actual preparations is very pronounced among the leading classes in that country and particularly among army and navy officers.

"The United States has always concentrated upon plans for attacking the Japanese Navy, seldom thinking of the defense of its own shores. The American navy men seem to have been laboring under the illusion that the Japanese Fleet would always stay close to the shores of Japan to await an attack by the United States fleet. They never dreamed that Japanese warships and planes would attack Hawaii or Midway Island, and hence the equipment at Pearl Harbor was designed mostly for a long-range offense and not for defense. That the Japanese Navy would never be able to come to Pearl Harbor seemed to have been a dominating idea among the Americans. This insult to the Japanese Navy resulted in their abject defeat.

"The United States is arrogant, especially toward the Orient including Japan. Ever since 88 years ago when Commodore Perry's expedition forced Japan to open her doors to international intercourse, the United States has consistently made light of Japan as a weak country. When Japan's victory in the Sino-Japanese War caused certain European Powers to intervene against Japan, the United States thought that the action was unneeded. When Japan defeated Russia, the United States again thought the same, and thought that it was President Theodore Roosevelt who had saved Japan from being pressed too hard by Russia.

Afraid of Japan

"Only once during the 88 years has the United States regarded Japan with amazement; that was when Japan left the League of Nations over the Manchurian Affair. Then for the first time the United States closely investigated the real strength of the Japanese Navy and decided that she could not coerce Japan with her existing strength. This motivated that country to start on her colossal warships construction program. As soon as she came to this decision, however, she once more came to believe that she could cow the Japanese Navy into submission through her paper plans. But in less than an hour, the haughty United States navy lost five battleships, five cruisers, and more than 1[illegible] other warships. The result was that its Pacific Fleet was annihilated.

"When Japanese-American relations started getting tense after the Russo-Japanese War, the United States dispatched its fleet to Japan under the command of Admiral 'Bob' Evans to overawe Japan. Japan, however, accorded the fleet an enthusiastic welcome. Even the Imperial Family graciously gave a cordial reception to the American officers. The Japanese Navy staged a grand reception for the men of the visiting fleet at the Imperial Gardens at Shinjuku under the auspices of Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo. Even the wives and daughters of the Japanese Navy officers attended it to welcome the American officers and sailors.

"The United States navy men seem to have completely misunderstood the spirit behind the Japanese action. They thought that Japan staged such a large scale reception out of fear of the United States navy. With such a traditional attitude toward the strength of the Japanese Navy prevelant among American navy officers, they have always regarded the Japanese Navy too lightly. There is no question that they experienced the greatest shock of their lives at the recent attack on Pearl Harbor. Their inattention was responsible for their debacle.

"This inattention and the consequent disaster was not solely the fault of the United States navy alone, but in part must be attributed to the American public at large. They have always refused to regard the Japanese Navy as a serious rival to their own and believed that intimidation would suffice to overawe Japan into submission. This attitude of mind was exactly the same as that of Russia before the Russo-Japanese War and that of China before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War.

Japanese Soldiers Brave

"In my recent work written in English entitled 'The Japanese Constitution and Politics,' I pointed out that Japanese soldiers were afire with a unique loyalty and patriotism and were ever ready to do anything ordered by His Majesty the Emperor. I also mentioned that this was something that the nationals of no other nation could do. Through Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura at Washington I presented my book to President Roosevelt in February of last year. I suppose that President Roosevelt would have understood what inspired the Japanese Navy to be so gallant and dashing at the Battle of Hawaii if he had read the book.

"The Battle of Hawaii, however, is but a prelude to the great warfare that will yet follow and is not the climax. Much greater importance must be attached to the future development of this war. While pointing out the inattention of the Americans, the Japanese must not themselves make the mistake of becoming inattentive. We must gird our loins for future battles; we must 'tighten the cords of our helmets upon winning a victory' as the old Japanese adage says.

"Now as for Britain, that country also was inattentive. The sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse by Japanese naval planes was due to the inattention of the First Lord of the Admiralty Albert B. Alexander, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Commander-in-Chief of the British Far Eastern Feet Sir Thomas Philips, and the entire British navy. Of them the First Lord of the Admiralty is the most responsible for the sinkings off Malaya. Unlike Roosevelt, Alexander knows the Japanese Navy very well and should not have made the mistake that he did.

"I happened to talk about the Japanese Navy with Alexander on July 21, 1931, at the Savoy Hotel in London. He knew as much as I did about our Navy. Alexander as the First Lord of the Admiralty in the MacDonald Cabinet had discussed naval affairs with Admiral Takeshi Takarabe, the Japanese delegate to the London Naval Disarmament Conference in 1930, and naturally he knew a good deal about the Japanese Navy. Ever since his resignation from the MacDonald Cabinet he kept up his interest, paying constant attention to the activities and strength of the Japanese Navy.

"Not only did he study the material aspects of the Japanese Navy but he also attached much importance to its spiritual side. In his conversation with me he expressed his admiration of the fighting spirit of the Japanese sea fighters and compared Fleet-Admiral Togo's conduct in the Battle of the Japan Sea with that of Lord Nelson at Trafalgar.

"Since he knew something of the strength of the Japanese Navy, he sent the very best ships Britain possessed to cope with the Japanese at Singapore. For that reason he selected the Prince of Wales, the most strongly built ship in the British navy, and the Repulse with Admiral Philips as commander of the East Asiatic Fleet. With such a concentration of strength, Alexander believed that even the Japanese would not be able to prevail. This attitude was quite different from that of the American naval authorities and deserves some admiration.

Alexander Didn't Know

"Yet, even Alexander with his knowledge of the Japanese Navy left something to be desired in his attention to the real strength of the Japanese fighters. Without attaching sufficient importance to the spirit of loyalty and patriotism which are the greatest assets of the Japanese fighting men, he believed that British sailors likewise possess the same amount of such a spirit. This miscalculation was the main cause of the British defeat at the Battle off the Malay Coast. Alexander is said to have been extremely indignant over the defeat, as he well might have been. Rumors say that the British brooked no delay in deciding to dispatch more warships to East Asia, and the cruiser Edinburgh has been listed as the new flagship of the East Asiatic Fleet. If this is true, I would advise the British to stop trying such a foolhardy adventure. The Japanese Navy which sank the most solidly built Prince of Wales can easily sink the little Edinburgh. What is the use of dispatching these useless warships?

"Too much overconfidence is also being attached to Singapore as a naval base. It is vainglory to say that Singapore is invulnerable or impregnable. It is not as strong as it is generally believed. It may be impregnable if the attack against it is carried out by the troops of Chiang Kai-shek or the men of the Dutch army. To the Japanese Army, the supposedly impregnable fortresses at Port Arthur were not impregnable. Singapore is in the same category as far as the Japanese fighters are concerned.

"Someone said that the British Empire can never be successfully attacked because of the existence of the fortress of Gibraltar at the entrance to the Mediterranean and the Singapore naval base at the entrance to the China Sea. If the British believe this, it will prove to be a hallucination. Such self-satisfaction forms a cause of their fatal inattention.

"Gibraltar is protected by big rocks from behind, but an attack can be made from the rear by air. The operations can be compared to Japan's attack upon Port Arthur from the rear. As for Singapore, before it was 'solidly' fortified, opinion varied among British Cabinet members as to the efficacy of fortifying it. Fortifications were, however, finally decided upon in the belief that the port could be made invulnerable. Many people believe in the soundness of the British opinion, but I think otherwise. Impregnability is only a publicity ruse on the part of the British. Singapore is on the eve of capitulation as the intrepid Yamato forces close in from its rear. Singapore has been conceited in thinking that it could not be successfully attacked by the Japanese Army and Navy. Inattention is proving to be a most formidable enemy."

Phonographs, Records Given Reich Soldiers By German Population

Transocean

BERLIN, January 2.—More than 47,568 gramophones and 2,500,000, records were given by the German population for their soldiers on the front, Reichs Minister Dr. Goebbels announced yesterday. This outcome of the campaign for collecting these articles exceeded all expectations. About 1,000,000 German soldiers will thus have an opportunity of passing the long winter evenings in their quarters on the Eastern Front with music.

PREJUDICE AFFECTS U.S. ARMY MORALE

Columnist Points Out Lack of Discipline in American Forces In Philippines

Race prejudice and the military caste system account for lack of training and discipline in the United States Army in the Philippines for the egoistical Americans despise taking orders from their Brown superiors.

The arrogant sons of Uncle Sam with a long streak of braggadocio in their marrow, which is tinctured with the white man's superiority complex and having in contempt any individual with even a drop of foreign blood cannot outgrow their mental habit of animosity even after they enter the barracks.

Such is the view of a columnist appearing in the Osaka Mainichi in reviewing the axiomatic "cat and dog" fracas now facing the retreating scapegrace Yankees and the scape-goat Philippine soldiers.

Suggested Non-Aggression Pact

Several years ago, says the columnist, when Hachiro Arita was the Foreign Minister, he approached the United States of Japan's intention to conclude a non-aggression pact with the Philippines, America, however, simply smiled away the suggestion and drank a toast of her action.

Immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it claims the United States was optimistic of a quick victory because she advertised General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the American and Commonwealth Forces in the Philippines, as being the second Napoleon to strike terrors at Japan. The General may have reaped all the laurels lavished upon him but the majority of the Americans were ill-informed on military life and many were averse to sacrificing their life for President Roosevelt.

Reasons why Americans hated military life, continues the columnist, were explained in an article appearing in one of the Scripps-Howard newspapers. To make the story short, the paper reported that many of the soldiers were drafted into the army out of their homes and offices and were forcefully put into uniforms, guns struck into their hands and told to "give 'em the works" but none of them quite understood the purpose of leading such a life.

Respect for their President was nil for few of them assailed and harangued President Roosevelt for inducting their country into war with Japan. On the other hand, the majority neither complained nor defended him showing that a total lack of interest exists in the State's affairs.

Race Hatred Brews

Hatred against each race in the American army soon showed signs of developing for the newspaper stated they were entirely against living under the same roof with people other than the white. The vigorous military caste system under which they were subjected only created a hostile atmosphere and the ordinary life of the barracks soon were as uncongenial with each other as oil and water. Rules, training, obedience and discipline were least palatable to them and there were no indications of softening the disgruntled Americans.

In view of these facts, the columnist points out that it is easy to imagine the sort of morale of the United States Army composed of discontented and moody Americans and Filipinos as not one of the American recruits would care to fight side by side with the Filipinos than swallowing a live worm down their throats.

Spanish Press Offers Prize of 1,000 Pesetas For Best News Article

Transocean

MADRID, January 2.—A monthly prize of 1,000 pesetas for the best journalistic article has been offered by the National Delegation for the Spanish Press in the Department for Propaganda for the year 1942. A special subject will be given out every month. The subject to be treated in January is entitled "Destiny of Fighting of Our Generation." This monthly prize is to elevate the level of the editorial section of the Spanish press.

SCIENTISTS PLAY PART FOR EAST ASIA SPHERE

Big Research Institute Planned For Study of Asiatic Races

In response to the Imperial Japanese Forces who are fighting for the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere for Asiatic races, scientists of Japan are contributing their share for the construction of the cooperative sphere.

As a first step, a large research institute for the conduct of studies on Asiatic races will be established under the direct jurisdiction of the Education Ministry, it was decided at a Cabinet meeting Monday. The Cabinet met to approve an appropriation of ¥36,990,000 for the academic enterprise scheduled for the next fiscal year.

Among the enterprises which the ¥36,990,000 will cover are the construction of research institutes besides the Asiatic Race Research Institute and the institution of academic chairs in Imperial Universities. The project has been necessitated by an ever-expanding scope of activity which the scientific world of warring Japan is expected to play.

As a result of the institution of academic chairs which will come in the near future, the number of students in universities and colleges of technology who are to work in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has taken a sudden hope.

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Yokohama Country & Athletic Club
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the Clubhouse on **Saturday, January 17th, at 4:00 p.m.**

BUSINESS:
To take a decision concerning the future of the Club.

As the business is urgent and important all Full Members are requested to make a special effort to attend the meeting.

By Order of the Executive Committee.

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Fujiya Hotel
MOGI (near Nagasaki)
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NAGASAKI
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Mampei Hotel
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PERPETUAL SUMMER REIGNS IN CELEBES

Climate 70 to 80 Degrees—No Wild Beasts Nor Tropical Maladies

Celebes on which is located Menado which the Imperial Japanese Forces only recently captured is a paradise of perpetual summer, Tatsuo Inagaki chief of the Osaka branch of the South Seas Trading Company, told the Asahi in an interview Monday.

Tarakan, another Dutch possession which has also been landed by the Japanese Forces, gives oil which does not have to be refined, Ichizo Omura, managing-director of the Japan Petroleum Company, related to the Asahi the same day.

Mr. Inagaki said the Dutch in Celebes have been outwardly hostile to Japan, particularly so since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

600 Japanese There

Prior to the outbreak of war, Mr. Inagaki said there were 600 Japanese residing on the island and about 300 were living in the Menado district.

"However, with the local situation becoming grave," explained Mr. Inagaki, "most of the residents have evacuated the island so that now Japanese remaining total 111."

He noted while he was in the country that most of the native inhabitants are pro-Japanese and harbor ill-feelings toward the Dutch. Independence movements have time and again cropped up, but because of a lack of unification, Mr. Inagaki said the Dutch authorities have had an easy time in suppressing these movements.

In regard to the inhabitants of Menado who belong to a tribe popularly called the Minahasa tribe, he found that they resemble the Japanese in physique and looks. These people who look like the Japanese, it was pointed out, monopolize the posts requiring intelligence such as government positions, ranks in the army and high offices in business firms.

Ape Their Tutors

"This tribe apes their tutor, the Dutch, completely," Mr. Inagaki observed. "For instance, a maid in our employ, went to church every Sunday in her best finery and in a pair of high-heel shoes."

Most of the Japanese, he said, have been engaged in bonito fishing, catching annually 1,500,000 tons of the fish. Gold, copper, nickel, iron and other minerals abound in the island. Copra, India corn, rice and coffee are the agricultural products.

To explain what he meant by a paradise of perpetual summer, Mr. Inagaki described the climate of the island as having an average temperature of 70 to 80 degrees all year round and that it is free of wild beasts and the maladies that are a plague to the tropical regions.

Mr. Omura who inspected the oil industry on the island of Tarakan described the island as 23 kilometers in length and 15 kilometers in width.

He said that the island is noted for the production of oil.

According to him, the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company first started drilling for oil in 1907.

"Today," Mr. Omura emphasized, "the oil production annually amounts to 700,000 tons."

The Japanese residents there only numbered 10 or more but he concluded that all of them it seemed had evacuated the island just before the War of Greater East Asia broke out.

WINTER GAMES MEET ENTERING THIRD DAY

All Favorites Score Victories In Preliminary Rounds Of Hockey

The Kanto district championships of the winter games of the Meiji Shrine National Athletic Meet enter its third day today from 8 a.m. at the Shibaura ice rink.

In the hockey competition, which is still in the preliminary rounds, all favorites scored victories. On Tuesday Waseda defeated the Mazda Denki six, 6 to 0, while Hosei shutout the Nikko team, 11 to 0.

On the first day of the games St. Paul's downed Chuo College, 3 to 1, while an aggressive Kanto O. B. six went down fighting to the Keio collegians, 5 to 4.

The scores by periods:

Waseda	0 1 5—6
Mazda	0 0 0—0
Hosei	3 4 4—11
Nikko	0 0 0—0
St. Paul's	1 1 1—3
Chuo	0 0 1—1
Keio	0 3 2—5
Kanto O.B.	3 1 0—4

Today's Sports

ICE SPORTS

Winter games, Meiji Shrine National Athletic Meet, 3rd day Kanto district championships, hockey 2nd round, Waseda vs Meiji, at Shibaura rink Shiba-ku, 8 a.m.

SUMO

Professional matches, 4th day of spring tournament at Kokugikan amphitheater, Ryogoku. Main events around 2 p.m.

British Cut Paper Use

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 4.—Allotment of paper to publishers in Britain has been reduced by two-thirds of its previous quantity, according to a London dispatch. As a result, the number of books for future publication will have to be reduced, it was stated.

No Time to Relax

Always pushing forward accounts why Japanese troops are making such a headway in their campaign. They make sure that when they attack, the enemy is either annihilated or they make a retreat. The above photo shows such a scene after the fall of Manila when enemy remnants fled helter skelter at the approaching Imperial Army. To insure a peaceful Manila at one of the hubs of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japanese units are seen this time taking it easy on a truck in chasing after the disorderly elements somewhere in the Philippines. (Rushed to Tokyo by Domei Plane. Censored by War Ministry).

MALAYA CAMPAIGN BIG BLOW TO BRITAIN

One Month's Events Prove Japan Is Master in South With Wins Everywhere

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, the Japanese campaign in Malaya has been one success after another with the Imperial Forces scoring brilliant victories at every turn, against the best units Britain had mustered up for service.

Practically all important strategic points have fallen into Japanese hands including the highly touted Popham line, which was smashed through on December 12, only four days after the declaration of war.

Close on top of this, the island of Penang was occupied on December 19 and large booty of ammunition and natural resources were confiscated.

British Beaten Everywhere

Fighting their way through innumerable obstacles replete with hardships in the jungle infested with wild beasts not to mention the blazing heat, the Japanese military forces crossed the Perak River on December 26. At every sector, the British forces were forced to retreat at the furious onslaught lashed by the Japanese and on January 10, the Japanese forces scored a overwhelming victory when they are reported to have entered Kuala Lumpur, which will pave the way for the Imperial Forces to swarm down south straight to Singapore, Britain's last stronghold in East Asia.

Japanese accomplishments since the outbreak of the current war during the one month's time up to January 8 are reviewed in the following to enlighten the nation of Japan's advances in Malaya.

Mastery of the Air Ensured: Simultaneously with the landing of the Imperial Forces at 1:30 a.m. on December 8 at Singora and Kota Bahru, Japanese air units blasted the enemy air bases in the Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Kuantan, Kuala Lumpur, Klang, Tanjong Malim and the Singapore sectors, annihilating some 350 enemy planes either on the ground or during the aerial combats. The mastery of the air having thus been ensured, Japanese Forces which landed in Kota Bahru, Singora and Sungei Patani, commenced their southward drive.

Smashed Popham Line

Piercing through Jitra Line: An influential unit of the Japanese Forces on December 11 staged fierce battles with the enemy units defending the Kota Bahru, Jitra and the Popham lines by penetrating the defense line of the British in these sectors on the following day.

For the defense of the Kedah Province, the British arranged one division of their picked mechanized units and took up several thousand positions which were strongly fortified, but the Imperial Forces, working in close cooperation with the land and air units, smashed through their defense. The enemy, at that time, mustered one division each at Jitra, Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur in an attempt to bring the Kota Bahru, Singora and Kratiki sectors under their control before our forces, but since the initiative was taken by the Imperial Forces, the British were obliged to abandon their Jitra position.

Japanese Booty

The spoils of the war as a result of this encounter comprised 20 tanks, 16 quick-firing guns, about 60 trucks and many captives.

General Offensive: Japanese Forces which landed in Patani, on the other hand, occupied Betong in the afternoon of December 13 and simultaneously, inflicted heavy damage on the enemy forces consisting of about 2,000 strong equipped with 50 tanks and about 14 to 15 heavy guns in the vicinity of Tanah Merah.

On December 14, crack units of the Japanese Forces, landing in the northern section of Singora district, took the Victoria Point by storm and by bringing Kratiki under their control, completed a position to launch a general attack on the Malay Peninsula.

On the western coast of the peninsula Imperial Forces advanced to the Sungei Patani sector by smashing the stiff enemy resistance. In areas close to Jitra, the enemy, considerably weakened by the incessant onslaught of the Japanese Forces, barely managed to check the swift advance of the Japanese units by blasting bridges and roads.

Penang Is Occupied

Occupation of Penang Island: On December 19, Japanese forces reduced the island of Penang, realizing a booty comprising of 1,000 automobiles and a huge quantity of rubber, tin and rice, and thus completely occupied the island and the Kedah Province.

Meanwhile, the main force which charged into Betong on December 13 took a southward course down the Perak River and crushing the strong enemy defense line in the vicinity of Rengong, confiscated 18 automobiles and two tanks.

Another unit, continuing its drive from Sungei Patani, advanced to the Banda Bharu in concert with Japanese armored units on December 22 while the third force, an infantry, crossed the Kurian River. Still another unit caputred Taiping on December 23 and took over large quantities of tin, rubber and fuel.

The accomplishments of the Imperial Forces in these regions since they penetrated the Jitra line and up to December 24 were:

Spoils of War

High-angle guns	5
Anti-tank guns	10
Trench-mortars	8
Mortars	5
Machine-guns	123
Rifles	600
Bodies left behind by the enemy	662
Number of enemy taken prisoner	152

Crossing of the Perak River: Quickly repairing the roads and bridges destroyed by the enemies in their retreat, the Japanese forces, mustering themselves in the neighborhood of the Perak River between December 23 and 26 prepared for the crossing of the river.

Fighting Against Hardships

The Perak River is protected on both banks by a dense forest and precipices and the jungle is infested with innumerable wild beats, not to mention of the blazing heat, so that the difficulties in crossing the river were such as never been experienced by the Japanese units.

In spite of these adverse conditions, Japanese forces succeeded in completing this dangerous task in a comparatively short period of four days, and subsequently, pierced through the strong enemy units in regions east of the Sungei Sibu Island. Another influential Imperial unit succeeded in crossing the Perak River at Bulan Geyar in the southern section of Taiping.

Besiegement of Kampar Sector: Reducing Ipoh on December 28, Japanese forces on the following day launched an attack on the northern part of the Kampar district. The enemy position at this section was fortified even stronger than the Jitra front for the region was equipped with no less than 2,000 barbed-wire entanglements and moreover, the stronghold was defended by utilizing the geographical advantages.

Landing at Tolok

However, the Imperial Forces, a part of which besieged the enemy position from the southwestern section and the other, by effecting a surprise landing at the Tolok Anson at the lower-stream of the Perak River, formed an encirclement front against the enemy forces by severing their means of escape.

The enemy, unable to offer further resistance against the fierce attack of the Japanese Forces, abandoned the Kampar sector and started a general retreat. Prior to this offensive, Japanese units anticipating a strong enemy resistance, landed at Kuala Serangore on January 2 with the aid of the air units and made a thrust deep into the enemy defense line.

Another section of Japanese Forces took a roundabout way and penetrated deep into the rear of the enemy by starting a general offensive on the enemy positions in Tapah on January 3 and on Sunkai, about 20 kilometers south of Tapah on the following day.

Built Tank Trenches

Capture of Sulim and Torlak: The enemy defense in these regions consisted of those retreating from the Tapah and Sunkai areas. They were supplemented by an additional reinforcement from Singapore and formed a very strong line fortified with all modern equipments. Moreover, in view of the experiences gained from the first World War the first line of defense comprised several thousand tank trenches, but they suffered an overwhelming defeat at the hands of the Japanese, who acted precisely to the minutely mapped out strategies.

Particularly noticeable during this campaign was the brilliant activities of the Japanese tank corps, which simultaneously with trampling down the main force of the enemy artillery regiment, forced them to give up any further resistance as being hopeless; thus, enabling the Japanese Forces to make a triumphal entry into Kuala Lumpur without meeting any enemy resistance.

Closely following the Sulim region campaign, the Japanese Forces on January 8 took possession of Tanjong Malim on January 8 and pursuing the retreating enemy, charged into Kuala Lumpur. In this sector, the British forces barely managed to forestall the swift advance of the Imperial Forces at the sacrifice of the Indian forces and by destroying the roads.

Thus, the enemy comprising mostly of White soldiers, are now bottled up in Singapore, the last of Britain's stronghold, and they are trying desperately to hold the fortress with their lives.

Japan Youth Association Adopts Platform For Discipline to Create Stronger Japan

With a view to building up young men and women so that they may be qualified to bear the name of "Great Nation" in the true sense of the word, the Japan Youth Association has decided in formulating a doctrine adhering to what they term as Principles of Discipline, reports the Kokumin.

This Association which has 15,000,000 youths under its banner, has after deliberation adopted the Principles of Discipline, which read as follows:—

(1) Training of members of the Association should be carried out on the basis of local life.

(2) Members should be disciplined on practical principles.

(3) Their activities should be voluntary.

(4) They should be trained according to their circumstances and special abilities.

(5) They should be trained in cooperation with their home and school education.

(6) Guidance should always be given by the proper authorities.

With these basic principles in function, the Association is expecting to make its members sound and strong in mentality as well as in physique so as to fully awaken them to the sublime cause of the country.

BIG LOSS SUFFERED BY ESTONIANS TOLD

Dr. Maee Discloses 32 Per Cent Of Population Carried Off By Bolshevists

Transocean

REVAL, January 4.—Damages wrought in Estonia by the Bolshevists during their rule of the country were disclosed by Dr. Maee, Chief of the Estonian Government, in a survey given at a public meeting.

Dr. Maee said that a total of 60,911 Estonians were carried off by the Bolshevists with their ultimate fate unknown but imaginable Estonian cities lost no less than 22 per cent of their inhabitants.

Buildings totaling 6,172 have been destroyed while all large industrial enterprises and plants have either been completely or partly demolished.

Agriculture lost 25 per cent of its horses, 31 per cent of its cattle, 29 per cent of its pigs and 40 per cent of its sheep.

Seventy per cent of railway rolling stocks were lost.

The Estonians were facing the danger of complete annihilation when at the last moment German forces rescued them from final destruction, stated the Estonian representative. He added that Estonia was now facing a new and better future and that the first steps to reestablish order have been taken.

In this connection, German Commissioner General Litzmann said that the Estonians were fully cooperating with the Germans and that this cooperation had prevented the peasants from becoming under the Bolshevist yoke soulless slaves in the mass agricultural enterprises under the Colchose system.

Commissioner Litzmann further stated that in due time all those who were working toward the reconstruction of the country would receive land again which had been socialized under the Bolshevist system and that the peasants thus would get back their property if they were willing to work toward rehabilitating the economic life of the country.

FAILURE OF ANGLO-SAXONS SHOWS UNPREPAREDNESS

U.S. and Britain Not Ready to Fight Japan as Pacific Results Prove

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 30.—The failure of British and Americans in the Pacific hostilities is clear evidence of their inability and unpreparedness for hostile operations against Japan, the New China Daily News editorially declares.

It is further stated that the United States and Britain have hitherto depended on material resources supplied by their colonies in the South Seas and China. It is therefore evident that American assistance to Britain is very meager during the present hostilities in the Pacific, although the United States has always boasted of her ability and strength to meet a two-ocean war.

It is pointed out in the editorial that the morale of the British forces may be a little better than that of the United States but both of their servicemen cannot endure the sufferings of war. They are likened to the ostrich who buries its head in the sand for fear of facing real conditions.

It is further pointed out that as things stand, the activities of the Anglo-Saxons have practically ceased and the ruin of Britain and the United States is in sight. Although the Roman and Mongolian Empires were very strong, yet their reign was very short, the reason being that they governed their countries by tyranny, instead of by the "Kingly Way."

FRENCHMAN EXTOLS NAZI ARMY IN BOOK

Benoist Mechin Says Since World War 1 Franco-German Amity Was His Objective

Transocean

VICHY, January 2.—How Benoist Mechin, Secretary of State in the department of the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, came to write his recently published book on the development of the German Army since 1920, was discussed by the author with a representative of the weekly review Gringoire.

Mechin admitted that his own education as well as the political environment, in which he formerly lived, appeared at first sight incompatible with such a book, since up to a relatively recent date his interest had been centered not on Germany but on Britain. His father during the World War 1 served in the General Staff of the French Rhine army and was stationed at Mayence, when General Degoutte replaced General Mangin. Hence Mechin witnessed the occupation of the Ruhr Basin and all the successive phases of that drama, which had the result of bringing vividly home to Mechin the necessity of improving relations between France and Germany.

From this time onward the question of Franco-German relation was uppermost in Mechin's mind.

The Secretary of State went on to say that the re-introduction in 1935 of compulsory military service in the Reich had greatly impressed him, since then he realized that France was at the parting of the ways.

When asked about his views concerning the present and future relations between the two countries, Mechin said that the problem at issue was how to incorporate France, which lost the war, but whose role nevertheless remained a great one in Europe, in which Germany by reason of her vast population and her economic and military strength was destined to play the leading part. There was no alternative. The main difficulty was lying in the fact that under the existing circumstances rapid results could not be obtained. It was therefore the duty of France to abide in patience especially in view of the historic struggle now being waged by Germany and her Allies against Bolshevism, which was the common foe of Europe. The colossal military preparations of the Soviet Union has surprised the whole world, and by crushing the Bolshevist monster, Germany had rendered the whole world a service, for which the latter could never be sufficiently grateful.

Mechin concluded by stressing that the meeting between Marshal Petain and Reichs Marshal Goering at St. Florentine had created an atmosphere of cordiality between Germany and France, from which future negotiations ought to profit.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:30 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Wednesday

—Morning—

6:30 Serial Talk on "The World Historic Significance of the War of Greater East Asia," by Toyoo Ogushi.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Teiji Owada; Japanese old poems recital (phonofilm).
8:00 News; Music: Orchestra, Opera "Der Freischutz" Overture and prelude to the 3rd curtain (Weber) and "Piano Concerto in F minor" (Weber).
10:00 News; Juvenile Hour.
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.
11:00 National School 3rd-class Hour: March "The Military Review March-Past."

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; Mikuni Semi-European Orchestra under the direction of Yoshimatsu Owada.
1:00 Narration "Hojo-Tokimune" (K. Kikuchi) by Masayuki Mori.
1:30 Talk on "Home Education in the Wartime," by K. Kodama.
2:00 National School High-Class Hour: Serial lecture on the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere: "The Mission of the War," by Dr. Masataka Ohta.
4:00 Wartime National Education Lecture: Talk on "The Training of Boy-flyers," by Rear-Admiral Teizo Mitsunami.

—Evening—

6:00 News for Little Nation; Sumo Matches; Little Nation's Hour; Sumire Society Music Band.
6:30 Talk on "The Eternal Life," by Yoshisuke Tazawa; Music.
7:30 Talks on "The Improvement of the Normal School System," by Yoshitoku Nakano.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement; Nagauta Music; Piano solo by Masao Amaike; Opera "Tanhauser" March (Wagner); "Oriental March" (J. Strauss) and others.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

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According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

AMAH wanted. Call personally in the morning. Nichifutsu Kaikan, 3, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku.

GENERAL office assistant by German concern wanted. Must be fluent in writing and speaking English and accurate in translation, typing, etc. Well-educated young applicants need apply with complete curriculum vitae together with references to Box 4509, Japan Times, Osaka.

WANTED: Advertising designer or artist, also for color painting, by a German magazine. Please apply Box 455, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED by news agency male typist for night work (approximately 6 p.m. to midnight). Apply Box 449, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED experienced boy for foreign family, references required. Apply Box 437, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK-AMAH, thoroughly experienced, wanted immediately. Call personally 375 Hommoku-motomachi (Hachiojiyama), Nakaku, Yokohama.

Situation Wanted

EXPERIENCED lady typist seeks position in Tokyo or Yokohama. Please apply Box 448, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE born and educated abroad, long experience with large foreign concern, seeks position in reliable firm. Kindly apply to Box 446, Japan Times, Tokyo.

LADY steno-typist with experience open for part or full-time employment. Owns machine. Box 440, Japan Times, Tokyo.

MAN cook, speaks Spanish, fully experienced in foreign cuisine, good references. Apply Box 385, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Rural

FOREIGN style cottage in Karuizawa for the summer, approximately 8 rooms including 2 bedrooms, kitchen. Please apply to Finnish Legation, 62, Tansumachi, Azabu-ku.

For Rent, Yokohama

SMALL furnished house, preferably European style, with 4 rooms, kitchen and servant quarters including 2 bedrooms, in convenient location. Box 454, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Tokyo

FOREIGN house, two-storied, 9 rooms, partly furnished, telephone and garage, in Azabu. Box 453, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kamata 3517.

WANTED to buy foreign style house of 5-7 rooms in Tokyo or Yokohama. Please phone to Kyobashi 56-1455.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlon nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg, 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

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CUT and potted flowers. Fresh from our own nursery. Bouquets and wreaths of natural and artificial flowers. Prompt delivery. Takeuchi Florist, 47 Tansumachi, Azabu-ku. Tel. Akasaka 48-0877, 4710, 4824.

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TRANSPORTATION from door to door handled economically, promptly—from your home in Japan to the one abroad. Truck, lighterage, transportation permit from custom house, shipping or any other proceedings necessary for forwarding. Plentiful supply of crating and packing materials on hand. Apply Kurasawa Transportation Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

UNDERTAKERS

FUNERAL services will be arranged by the Tokyo Hanawa Sosai Co., Ltd., 6 Kudan 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Kudan 33-4320, 3460. All legal formalities including applications to police station for death certificates will be taken care of. Tents and other requirements will be furnished gratis. Will also arrange motorcars, priests, church and graveyard. No tips required.

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JAPANESE lady gives Japanese lessons to foreigners in Tokyo and Yokohama after 5 p.m. Box 452, Japan Times, Tokyo.

NISEI lady teaches Japanese, English or German. Also translation work accepted. Box 444, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WELL educated Japanese woman, aged 50, gives Japanese lessons to foreigners. Please apply Box 447, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG lady gives French and English lessons. Terms moderate. Please apply Box 570, Japan Times, Yokohama.

For Sale

COMPLETE dinner set, 140 pieces, also polished crystal set, 54 glasses, 12 crystal plates, all best foreign make. Apply Box 421, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GOLF clubs, George Nicoll, Hickory Shafted; US Royal balls and typewriters. Box 425, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONE owners can study English, French or German without teachers during leisure hours by Linguaphone system. One set of records including case and books for one language, Yen 225. Apply P.O. Box 287, Yokohama.

PIANOS, Steinweg and Yamaha, carpet, camera, books, oil painting, suit case, etc. Tel. Kanda 276.

SKI shoes and thick woolen socks. Foreign made, brand new, size around 7. Please apply Box 451, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BICYCLES, one large size for gentleman; one small size for lady. Apply Box 450, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama, Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama. Tel. 2-6426 c/o Kamakuraya.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2 chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

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FULLY furnished modern apartment, complete with bath, kitchen and heating, suitable for single or couple. Apply personally or telephone at once Nonomiya Apartments, Tel. Kudan 4156 to 9.

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For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai ((formerly the Yokohama Office of Tokyo Piano Shokai), 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer branch: Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist). Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 2-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays. Room 331, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 8.

SILK TRADE SHIFTS FROM U.S. TO HOME

Epoch-Making Changes Mark Trade in 1941—Uses Found For Surplus

NEW DEMANDS DEVELOP

Government Plans to Produce 80,000,000 Kwamme of Cocoons in 1942-43 Year

In 1941 the raw silk trade made great innovations and entered upon a new epoch, occasioned by the seriously strained diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States, which eventually brought the export trade in raw silk to a state of abeyance.

The Japanese Government wisely looked ahead for the inevitableness of the crisis and put in force the control plan of the raw silk industry as arrenged previously, soon upon the opening of the present memorial silk year, or prior to the American freezing of Japanese assets, introducing a great change in the national policy of the raw silk trade from the past foreign dependence to concentration on the home business. The American rashness committed against Japan on July 26 did not, therefore, create any panic on the Japanese market, but, on the contrary, the new situation was dealt with perfect calm as proved by a quick recovery of the raw silk bourse from a state of suspension of business, brought about by the event. The firm resolve of the market people to go through the war has even been strengthened by the declaration of war against the United States and Britain. In fact, the series of brilliant successes of the Japanese naval and military operations in the south even bouyed up the market, which continued strong toward the close of the old year.

Domestic Demand Big

In contrast to the entire stoppage of export business with the United States, the domestic demand for cocoons and raw silk was enlarged and extended remarkably in new directions, where they found their important position as substitutes for other kinds of fibers rendered very much short by the Chinese Emergency, there being such raw silk fibers produced as a single cocoon short fiber and a non-adhesive long fibes, which have been already marketed and put to practical uses. The substitution extends over to such sections of daily necessaries as imitation leather and imitation rubber, besides the domain of rayon, cotton and wool as material for clothing.

The export market has suffered most seriously from the cessation of the international business as a matter of course. From the rapid loss of American and British influence in Eastern Asia, it is doubtless as Ryozaburo Hara, vice-president of the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild states, in his New Year's greetings that trade will be resumed with the Southern Pacific countries and the European and South American steamship services reopened before long under the rule of the seas by the Japanese Navy, when Japanese raw silk and its manufactures will advance on the first line of the international commercial war. The export people should, Mr. Hara desires, be thoroughly prepared for the fulfilment of this great mission.

Business Boomed Until Freeze

Looking back over the old year, it may be noted that the year opened with the spot price of ¥1,350 for 13/15s. Grade D (the basis grade), the minimum control price, under the pressure of an excessive stock. From the beginning of January to its end, the export business was only from hand to mouth, and the most part of the overstock had to be disposed of to the Imperial Silk Co. On February 2, the prices started an upward movement, prompted by a restriction on consignments from the interior and some other means taken to improve the market situation. Since then, the price position steadily enhanced. Entering upon the current silk year, the epoch-making Raw Silk Industry Control Law was put in operation for the purpose of replacing export trade with home business. Simultaneously, the raw silk production plan for the new silk year was carried into execution, estimating the total production of export silk for the year at between 200,000 and 250,000 bales and that of home use silk, at between 300,000 and 350,000 bales. This brought up export silk prices steadily, and 13/15s., Grade D reached a peak of ¥1,655 on June 18. At the end of July, the United States froze Japanese assets, with which the export trade in raw silk with that country came to a halt. The prices suffered a series of declines, and the basis grade was quoted at ¥1,400 in August. In October, a further restriction of 100,000 bales was put on the production of export silk, with which the market entered a new period of activity. Export silk was traded freely for home uses much more than home use silk, whose prices were controlled, but as the former grew scarce, the latter sold later in increased quantities, placing the market more and more under control. Toward the year-end, the market firmed up daily, and on December 31, white 13/15s, grade D was quoted at ¥1,510 or ¥1,515, white 20/22s., grade A at ¥1,470 or ¥1,475, and yellow 20/22s., grade A at ¥1,435 or ¥1,440.

Recovered in February

The futures price for the basis grade opened similarly low at ¥13.67 for the year and did not recover from the 13 level until the middle of February. Subsequently, it took an upward course, as the supply and demand position improved on the spot market, and it reached the high watermark of ¥15.95 on April 1. But an adverse tendency set in immediately afterward, and the price touched ¥14 odd. Then, it reacted and rallied again to ¥15.94 on June 16. It was followed, however, by a precipitate fall in a month, owing to the strained relations with the United States and Britain, in addition to an official restraint of speculation; and on July 18 the price ran down to ¥14.12. The economic relations with the two countries were at worst with the freezing of Japanese assets by these countries on July 26, which put a stop to the export trade in raw silk after a period of prosperity of some 80 years. It rendered futures business impossible to transact for a while, but the difficulty was set through by the self-control of the brokers; and upon the resumption of business, the prices even tended longer. Since then, the market moved in a way contrary to the previous bearish idea, and was not flurried in the least at the opening of hostilities with the United States and Britain, and even indicated signs of violent advances, stirred by the signal victories of the Japanese Navy, seeing which the Exchange management limited the maximum price of the basis grade to ¥15.99 and price movements during the week to ranges within 20 sen. Still the tone was persistently strong and the price rose steadily up to the maximum limit and remained at it until the market was closed for the year.

Production Planned

For the silk year 1942-1943, the Government plans producing 80,000,000 kwamme of cocoons, while converting 100,000 chobu of mulberry farms into fields of rice and other staple food necessary under the Emergency. How much production of raw silk will be planned from the cocoon production for the next silk year? In this connection, the most interesting question must be how much reduction will be made in the planned output of export silk and much will be the proportions of production between raw silk and short silk fibers. The importance of cocoons and raw silk for single or mixture use as material for clothing is growing more and more under the short supply of other textile materials.

Foreign Trade Agency To Be Inaugurated to Control Deals Abroad

The inaugural meeting of the Japan Foreign Trade Association, a unified control agency over overseas merchandise transactions, will be held on January 27. Saburo Nango, president of the Japan Foreign Trade Promotion Company, is expected to be appointed president of the new control body.

GOVERNMENT TO UP POSTAL, PHONE RATES

Also Affects Telegraph Charges—Letter Increased to 5 Sen, Postcard Unchanged

Absorption of the floating purchasing power of the nation, the strengthening of the war public finance and the readjustment of the communication system are the aims for the higher telephone and telegraph charges as well as postage, which were decided at the extraordinary Cabinet meeting held on Monday. According to the new amendment, postage for letter will be raised from the present ¥0.04 to ¥0.05, but the rate for postcard will show no change.

The new telegraph, telephone and parcel charges will be put into force early next month, while the new postage charges will become effective on April 1 after the bill concerned passes the current session of the Imperial Diet.

As a result of this action, State revenue from the communication service is expected to increase by ¥84,000,000 a year, ¥19,000,000 of which will represent postage, ¥10,000,000, telephone fee and ¥55,000,000, telegraph fee. Importance was attached in the revision to the minimizing of the burden on the general public. For this purpose, telephone fee was raised slightly higher than telegraph charges.

Following is the list of the new parcel post rates and others: (g denotes gram and k.g., kilogram)

(In sen)

1. Parcels between two places in Japan Proper

	Less than 500 g.	500 g. 1 k.g.	1-2 k.g.	2-3 k.g.	3-4 k.g.
Ordinary	15	20	30	40	50
Registered	25	30	45	60	75

2. Parcels for colonies

Ordinary	30	40	60	80	100
Registered	50	60	80	100	120

3. Special postal service

	Former	New
Charges registration	10	12
Charges for express delivery	8	12

4. Extra charges for air mail for Chosen, Taiwan, Kwantung and South Sea Islands

First class matter	30	50
Return postcard	15	20

New telegraph charges follow:

(In sen)

1. Between two places in Japan Proper

	New initial rates	Graduated rates
In Japanese	40	7 per 5 letters
In European languages	40	7 per word

2. Between Japan Proper and the Ogasawara Island

In Japanese	40	7 per 5 letters
In European languages	40	7 per word

3. Between Japan Proper and colonies

In Japanese	45	7 per 5 letters
In European languages	50	7 per word

Regarding the rates for telephone, a call between two places in Tokyo and Osaka was raised to ¥0.05 and in other cities, to ¥0.04, while the rates for telephone call between two different cities were upped by about 20 per cent.

Bank of Japan Accounts

January 13
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,090,093
Over Issues	390,093
Deposits	787,345
Loans	540,139

VARIOUS WARES UP ON CELEBES LANDING

Stock Market Sentiment Firm On Successive Cheering News From Front

The sentiment was very firm as all traders conducted vigorous buying operations welcoming the landing of the Japanese armed forces on Tarakan and Celebes on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Tuestedy, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

Soon after the opening of the morning session miscellaneous stocks rallied in unison, and especially Nichiro Fishery and North Karafuto Oil showed large gains. In the nick of time, these shares moved up by ¥2 to ¥3.

In the short-term division, Tokyo Exchange opened at ¥137.60 and for a time, it registered ¥138. It closed at ¥137.10 in the morning session and at ¥137.20 in the afternoon.

Both Nichiro Fishery and North Karafuto Oil continued to be firm in the afternoon session.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section	Clos.		Feb.	Mar.
Fuji Spin (50)			66.0	66.4
Fuji. new (25)	36.5	d .2	36.8	37.1
Kanegafuchi (50)			157.6	158.1
Do. new (25)			101.0	101.8
Teikoku Ray (50)	104.1	u .1	104.3	104.4
Teikoku Rayon (37½)			94.6	95.0
Toyo Rayon. new (50)			77.2	77.7
Tokyo Rayon (50)	37.1	u .1	35.9	35.3
Tokyo Light (50)	65.7	u .6		
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	111.6	u .1	111.8	111.8
Do. new (37½)	93.5	u .5	93.6	95.0
O. S. K. (50)	100.8	d .2	100.7	100.9
Do. new (37½)	82.5		83.0	83.5
Ishikawajima (50)	81.9	u .2	82.1	82.5
Ishikawajima (25)	53.5	u .2	53.5	54.2
Uraga Dock (50)	133.0	u2.8	131.5	100.1
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	100.2	u1.2	98.5	100.1
Hitachi Works (50)	76.0	d .1	76.6	76.8
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)			68.5	68.2
Japan Fat (50)	59.9	d .8	60.9	61.1

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	105.85	105.85	105.85	105.85
Second 5s	105.80	105.80	105.80	105.80
First 4s	102.75	102.75	102.75	102.75

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	136.6	137.4	136.6	137.2
N. Y. K., old	111.8	112.3	111.8	112.1
N. Y. K., new	93.9	94.2	93.5	94.2
Kanegafuchi Spin.	157.5	158.0	157.0	158.0
Kanegafuchi. new	100.4	101.5	100.1	101.5
Teikoku Rayon. n.	93.6	94.2	93.6	94.2
Osaka Stock. new.	74.8	75.3	74.8	74.9
S. M. Railway	67.9	68.5	67.9	68.5
Mitsubishi Heavy.	99.9	100.1	99.9	100.1
Tokyo Light	65.9	66.5	55.9	66.5
Hitachi Works	76.3	76.3	76.0	76.0
Japan Steel Tube.	76.1	76.5	76.1	76.3
Japan Oil	84.2	84.9	84.2	84.9
Japan Mining	66.0	66.0	65.4	65.4
Manchuria Ind	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.5

ELECTRIC MACHINERY HOLDS INITIAL MEET

Daigoro Yasukawa to Head New Control Company, Assisted by Yasuji Kobayashi

Coming close on the heels of the establishment of the Precision Machinery Control Association, the inaugural meeting of the Electric Machinery Control Association was held Monday at the Electric Club, Marunouchi. Daigoro Yasukawa, president of the Yasukawa Electric Machinery Company, being appointed by the Commerce and Industry Ministry as the full-time president of the new control agency. It will assume the matters on a unified control of the electric machinery manufacturing industry in accordance with the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance.

Yasuji Kobayashi, executive director of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Machinery Company, will assist Mr. Yasukawa as managing-director of the control agency. After the by-laws and the 1942 budget estimates were approved, Mr. Yasukawa appointed three directors, three secretaries and 16 trustees. The meeting was attended as guests by Commerce and Industry Vice-Minister Yetsusaburo Shiina and other officials of the Ministry.

Those industrialists who assumed the posts of directors are Fumihisa Itoh, of the Hitachi Iron Works, Bungo Miyajima, of the Fuji Electric Machinery Company, and Yoshiji Yanagisawa, of the Mitsubishi Electric Machinery Company. Secretaries are Saburo Oshida, managing-director of the Oki Electric Company, Yonosuke Funada, president of the Rolling Stock Manufacturing Company, and Tokisuke Yokogawa, of the Yokogawa Electric Machinery Company.

Meanwhile, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has decided to establish a Canning Control Company, a ¥6,000,000 unified control agency over the canning industry. The inaugural meeting of the projected firm will be held on January 25 or 26 and Hachiya Kohama, who resigned from the governorship of Shizuoka on January 9 owing to the big shake-up of the Home Ministry, is expected to take the leadership. Mr. Kohama was once director of the Agricultural Affairs Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and he has a wide knowledge of the canning industry.

The projected company, simultaneously with its inauguration, will absorb the Japan Canned Agricultural Products Joint Sales Company, the Canned Fishery Products Sales Company, the Japan Federation of Canning Industrial Associations and the Federation of Selling and Buying Associations.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	137.2	— .40
N.Y.K., new, short-term	94.2	+ .30
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	101.50	+ .40
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.78	+ .03
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.85	same

TARAKAN'S CAPTURE PROMISES MORE OIL

Dutch Borneo Island in Japan's Hands Produces 800,000 Tons Fuel Annually

Tarakan in Dutch Borneo on which the picked troops of the Imperial Army and Navy landed on January 11 produces about 800,000 tons of oil annually, according to Akira Ishii of the Shipping Department of the Mitsubishi Trading Company, who has frequently visited this Dutch island for the purchase of oil.

He states Tarakan is a small island, situated in the mouth of the Sesajap River that runs from west to each through the flat land in the northeastern part of Dutch Borneo, and empties itself into the Celebes Sea. The length of the island is 23 kilometers and the width, 15 kilometers.

Good for Diesel Engine

All the oil fields on the island are under the management of a British oil corporation. Although the oil does not contain much gasoline, Mr. Ishii declares it is, however, best for diesel engines and most of the naval and merchant vessels of Japan have been operating on the oil obtained from this island.

Except for the hilly sections along the northern coast, the island is flat and the only port it possesses is also called Tarakan, which can easily accommodate tankers of the 10,000-ton class and passenger boats of the 20,000-ton class.

Efficient Oil Tanks

Huge oil tanks stand on the hills in the north and the oil is led by pipes down to the pier in the port. The oil loading facilities are so efficient that he asserts as much as 2,000 tons can be piped into oil tankers at a time.

Regarding the labor problem, he adds that those who work in the oil fields are natives and Chinese in addition to a handful of Dutch engineers. As most part of the island is literally dripping with oil, people cannot take residence outside the town in the port.

As to the number of Japanese in Tarakan, he said that some time ago, Shinkichi Kitamura and several other Japanese lived there and were engaged in construction works and sales of sundries. But their fate is unknown as nobody knows what has become of them today.

A Japanese tanker anchored in Tarakan in April last year. It was according to Mr. Ishii the last Japanese ship which could buy oil from there and at that time, he states the waters in and around the port were protected by floating mines indicating the Dutch authorities were taking defensive measures.

POWER DISTRIBUTION PLANS PROGRESSING

Nine Electric Power Firms to Be Established as Part of New Structure

Preparations for the establishment of nine electric power distribution companies which were planned as part of the new electric industry structure movement have smoothly been progressing, says the Nichi Nichi. The alltoment of the shares of the projected distribution companies will be decided at a meeting of the Assessment Committee to be held at the Communications Ministry on January 17.

The Kanto Electric Distribution Company will be capitalized at ¥850,000,000, consisting of 15,700,000 ordinary shares and 400,000 deferred shares. Out of the total, 12,457,298 shares will be taken up by the Tokyo Electric Light Company, 450,000 shares by the Fuji Electric Power Company, 156,000 shares by Kofu Electric Power Company, 280,000 shares by the Hitachi Iron Works, 1,079,031 shares by the Tokyo Municipal Office, 14,719 shares by the Toyoko Electric Railway Company, 402,799 shares by the Oji Electric Power Company, 134,309 shares by the Dai-Nippon Electric Power Company, 283,754 shares by the Keio Electric Railway Company and 138,560 shares by the Keisei Electric Railway Company.

Meanwhile, members of the organizing committee for the Kansai Electric Distribution Company met in conference Monday in Osaka and drafted the by-laws of the projected firm. The head office will be stationed in Osaka and branches in various important places in the Kansai district. Shares of the new firm will number 11,200,000 shares, of which 9,715,000 will represent ordinary shares and 1,485,000, deferred shares.

According to the Nikkan Kogyo, the Electricity Board of the Communications Ministry has recently decided to create an office for investigation of electric power problems in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Although the structure of the new office is now being prepared, Hachiro Takura, chief of the First Department of the Board, will concurrently assume the leadership of the new office.

Bill Clearings

January 13
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	197.215	151.707
Balance	30.152	29.936

TIGHTER CONTROLS ASKED FOR VICTORY

Finance Minister Declares Strengthened Regulative Forces Necessary

Economic control in Japan will be strengthened further in order to bring to Japan the final victory of the war against the United States and Britain, declared Finance Minister Okinori Kaya in his radio speech which was broadcast by the JOAK Station throughout the country on Monday evening.

Warning the nation who have begun to get a notion that as a result of the brilliant victories of Japanese Army and Navy over the United States and British forces in the Pacific, the Government's control over the production and consumption of certain kinds of goods would be relaxed, and various materials would soon begin to pour into this country from the South in a steady stream, making it possible for the masses of people to enjoy once more the comfortable life of the prewar patterns, Mr. Kaya said bluntly it was a great mistake for the nation to think that the development of the natural resources in the southwestern Pacific by the Japanese in the wake of the Imperial Armed Forces will bring the economic life of the Japanese back to the pre-war state soon.

Highlights of his speech are:

"The construction of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is a great task. To perform this task, economic strength must be increased further at home and enormous capital, materials, labor and technique have to be sent abroad to develop the natural resources in the South. Therefore, it is a mistake for the Japanese to expect that the products of the South would soon be shipped to this country, enrich the life of people, and various Government controls, as a result, would be mitigated to some extent.

"The development of the natural resources in the Southern regions will be conducted in parallel with military operations, and in strict conformity with the policies of the Government. Accordingly the development of the materials vital for the defense of the country will be carried out first.

"In view of the size of the current war against the United States and Britain both in military and economic aspects, it is unthinkable that economic control in this country should be relaxed. On the contrary, all the controlling measures must be tightened further and made more rational.

"We must win the war, first of all, even at the sacrifice of the life of every individual. And to this end, the nation must pay taxes to disburse the war expenditures, work 10 times harder than before, try their best to raise the work efficiency as well as to save as much money possible by reducing their cost of living to the minimum."

BUSINESSMEN OVERSEAS

Bin Dai Shoku Forms Greatest Native Business Concern In Chosen—Keijo Spinning Company Typical of Firms Operated by Native People

By HIROMU HIGUCHI

Author of "Mighty Money Men," "Money Penners," "Business Behind the Barrage, Etc.

The family of Bin Dai Shoku forms the greatest native business concern in Chosen. To the students of Oriental history, the name of Bin, the consort of a Korean Emperor who reigned over Chosen during the closing decades of the Li dynasty, is a very familiar one.

This Bin, who monopolized the affections of the Emperor, and her immediate relatives exerted great influence in the Court of Li, and practically ruled the peninsula at their will. The present Bin family is the descendant of this historically famous wife of the last Emperor of the Li dynasty.

Due to the caste system, peculiar to the land, all natives who have the family name of Bin, were by birth given special prerogatives in the community of Chosenese, and even today these people dominate the business world of the peninsula.

The most well-known personage, however, are Bin Dai Shoku, Bin Kei Shoku and Bin Hei Ju. The estate own by the family of Bin in Chosen is said to exceed 12,500 areas. They are investors in and managers of banks, trust corporations, insurance companies as well as the spinning and other modern industries under Chosenese management.

Typical of the corporations which are operated on native capital and managed by native people is the Keijo Spinning and Weaving Company. Kin I Shu is the president of the company, who is reputed to be one of the most competent and energetic native businessmen in Chosen today. His activity, however, is not confined merely to the management of a spinning and weaving corporation in Keijo. In company with various Japanese enterprisers, he is operating a number of paper mills and breweries. In short, Mr. Kin is the spokesman of the commercial and industrial world resting upon native capital and the activities of native businessmen.

Another influential native merchant is Boku Ko Shoku, manager of the Washin Department Store in Keijo. Like Mr. Kin, he manages various industries hand in hand with Japanese capitalists.

The biggest native financier of Chosen is Kan So Ryu, who presides over the Chosen Life Insurance Company, and also heads the Chosen Trust Company. Beside these two great financial corporations, Mr. Kan is connected with numerous business establishments. He is a son of a good Chosen family, and his name is known all over the country.

There are many native prospectors who have become millionaires overnight during the time of mining boom a few years ago. The most luckiest of all was Sai Sho Gaku, who became one of the richest men in Chosen within a period of a few short years. About 10 years ago, he was a navvy. When the whirlwind of gold rush swept over the peninsula immediately after the outbreak of the present China Affair, he gave up his job of digging ditches and repairing road, and joined a group of prospectors with pan and pick.

Now he is the owner of great many mines, and one of the few billionaires in Chosen, who can stand side by side with Mr. Kobayashi whose successful story was given in the foregoing chapters.

NEW WAR INSURANCE MADE RETROACTIVE

Damages Caused by Enemy Air Raids Before Conclusion of Contracts Covered

Damages which may be caused by enemy air raids before the conclusion of war insurance contracts will be covered if application is made within 30 days after the enforcement of the Provisional War Insurance Measures Law, according to the regulations regarding the application of the law which were issued Monday by the Finance Ministry. The new law and regulations will be put into effect as soon as possible.

Insurance amount, under the new regulations, was fixed at below 90 per cent of the value of the assets on which insurance will be taken out. Although the premium rates of the war insurance are being studied at the Finance Ministry, an official announcement is expected to be made in the near future. The regulations put some restrictions on the payment of insurance money in order to prevent it from exercising bad effect on inflationary trend. Insurance money, the payment of which will be delayed in accordance with the instructions of the authorities will yield interest at the rate of 4.2 per cent per annum.

Properties which will be covered against air raids include buildings and dwelling houses as well as equipments belonging to them; movables stationed in fixed places; commodities being transported; rolling stocks; aircraft on the ground; mercantile vessels; craneboats; dredgers; and others which will be designated by the Finance Ministry. Covering will not be made on money, securities, rare metals, art objects, animals, trees and others which will be designated by the Ministry.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1942

Burma's Role

Burma's patriots were aroused in 1937 when their authorities, acting under the direction of British interests, set about the construction of what is now known as the Burma Road. It was easy for them to see the ulterior motive underlying the enterprise. It was obvious that the contemplated thoroughfare was less likely to contribute, as its promoters said, toward the industrial development of the country than to drag it into hostilities should they break out in that part of East Asia.

All that was expected assumed form in the winter of 1938 when a steady stream of mercantile marine began to reach Rangoon with cargoes of war materials. These goods were shipped via the new Road into the interior of China. In the face of this situation national patriotism was aroused in Burma. The nationalists accused their authorities for the folly of being made scapegoats.

The sentiment aroused within the country and a decidedly unfavorable turn against Britain in the international situation compelled the British and Burmese authorities to close up the Burma Road in May, 1940. And had the Road been remained closed to traffic since, Burma in all likelihood would have been in a position, like her eastern neighbor, to play an important role in the present war for the emancipation of East Asia. At least, her territory would have been safeguarded by Japanese arms instead of being exposed, as it is, to their destructive activities.

The deplorable plight in which Burma finds herself today must be explained by her geographic conditions. The Malay Peninsula which projects its spearhead to the south forms a narrow dividing line between the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean and the peninsula itself is defended on either side, by Hongkong in the east and by Rangoon in the west. Thus Burma occupies a position of decisive character in the British defense system in the southeast of Asia. In the not improbable event of Singapore falling into the enemy's hands, the British defenses to the east of Suez must perforce be based on Rangoon alone.

This phase of British defenses in East Asia was fully appreciated when Burma was separated from India four years ago. The granting of a new political status to Burma was not for the interest of her people, but for its development as a military base for British interests. Events that followed shortly left none in doubt. Rangoon was at once developed as an airport at heavy costs. This undertaking went apace with full regard to developments of airways in China. In 1940 soldiers were recruited from all sections of the Burmese population and put through training under British direction. The national assembly at its first session after Britain's declaration of war against Germany voted for military expenditure an impressive sum of 428 million Rupees or twice the amount appropriated for the same purpose in the previous year.

Burma's misfortune deepened when the United States in 1940 turned her eyes to that country as a potential base for her own development in China and southeastern Asia. Through the protest of the American Government the Burma Road was reopened to traffic. Washington even had the audacity to appoint John Baker as chief commissioner of traffic on the Burma Road, thereby virtually securing control of military supplies for Chungking.

It was but natural that popular feelings ran high against such American and British undertakings the purpose of which was but thinly veiled. It was around this time that some Burmese nationalists were arrested when they tried to put to their countrymen the question of whether or not they would approve of Japanese forces bombing British troops in Burma. Since relations between Japan and the United States were precipitated, no small numbers of Burmese nationalists have been placed under arrest. They have been removed so that American and British interests should have the way cleared for their own game. In the Philippines, in China, in Malaya, in Burma,—in all parts of East Asia, they have consistently followed the policy of driving the local population into the war. They have been at pains to suppress nationalist movements in all these countries.

But even while Americans and British are striving to set the whole of East Asia on fire, they are fast losing their ground. Props are being lost from under their feet, one after another. When Singapore has surrendered, which cannot be very far off, and Malaya has been freed from the tyranny of British arms, Burma's turn for freedom must come. To a number of Burmese nationalists who abide their time in prison each Japanese plane raiding Rangoon must mean a fresh sign of hope. But how many of them could have imagined that, when they surrendered themselves for imprisonment, a new page in their national history was so shortly to be turned by the hand of Japan?

SINGAPORE DOOMED TO COLLAPSE TERMINATING BRITISH DESPOTISM

Fall of Strategic Outpost Means Death of Militarism And End of Britannic Control in East Asia

By AMAR LAHIRI

Part II

Britain cannot claim that Singapore is not well-protected to withstand offensive assaults. The city has four naval air bases, in addition to a civil air field and two military landing fields. Moreover, the string of islets south of it are guarded by shore battleries and machine-gun nests. There are underground military chambers in Changi, the most fortified area in the city, and also on Plau Tekong Island.

Port approaches have been systematically mined and the civil and railway traffic bridges connecting Singapore with Johore can at any moment be dynamited to thwart Japanese landing operations through that narrow strip of water. All the strategic hillocks are manned by artillery contingents, machine-gun squads and anti-aircraft battalions. Soldiers have been deployed on all the vantage points, while naval vessels are patrolling the sea-lanes converging on the naval base.

These military preparations clearly point out that so far as ground fortifications are concerned Singapore does not appear to have any defects. The only drawback is the acute shortage of tanks, warplanes and skilled mechanized detachments.

Impossible to Stem Onrush

Consequently the British fighting machinery is suffering from excessive odds and it is impossible for it materially and technically to stem the onrush of the Japanese. As Japan is concentrating on aerial bombardments, it can be imagined that it will close in from the land route by occupying Johore, thereby isolating the city and making it to share the same strategic difficulties experienced by the Young command in Hongkong before its capitulation.

Since the majority of British warships in Singapore are comparatively safe, it can be assumed that with the fall of it they will either depart for the Dutch East Indies or for Colombo. If they sail for the Dutch East Indies they will join the N.E.I. navy in Sourabaya in Java. Singapore, however, can stage a decisive battle provided large mechanized forces, tanks and warplanes are immediately placed at its disposal. British reinforcements from Burma via the Bay of Bengal route cannot be safely dispatched unless such seaborne assistances are heavily convoyed. Even then Japanese war birds operating from Victoria Point, Alor Star and Penang will be able to easily spot them. The only way transport convoys can be made secure from air and naval attacks is to girdle them by long-range reconnaissance aircraft supported by bombers and persuit planes, while equivalent submarine chasers, "Q" boats and destroyers must of necessity form the protective bulwark.

Reinforcements from Australia and New Zealand cannot be expeditiously sent, especially when Japan has attained naval supremacy in the Strait of Macassar with the occupation of British Borneo. Similarly reinforcements via Madras and Calcutta are in dangers of becoming targets of Japanese air forces The Colombo route is though open, it is vulnerable to Japanese attacks on the Southeastern Indian sea-lane sector. On the other hand, Anzacs can be dispatched via Colombo availing the longer extreme southern sea route, but the time to be taken in that event would prove fatal to the defense of Singapore.

No Military Value

The fate of Britain's Oriental Gibraltar now hangs on the timely arrival of reinforcements; the mere dispatching of rifle-bearers would be of no military value. Britain must send seasoned mechanized units and air squadrons. No help from the United States can reach Singapore in time eluding the submarine nests created by Japan in the South Sea region. To send troops from South Africa is possible, but by the time they enter the Southeastern Indian Ocean area they will face the danger of being attacked by Japanese naval vessels and warplanes.

Moreover, the dispatch of such expeditionary forces requires time; whereas Singapore needs immediate relief, particularly when Japanese land war machine is daily shortening the distance between it and the city. The Libyan campaign has deprived Britain of the use of considerable seasoned forces which would have been utilized aggainst Japan. Furthermore, nationalist outbursts in India and Burma are affording no opportunities to the Churchill administration to divert the bulk of defense forces stationed on those places to the Singapore zone.

In addition, Britain has been compelled to maintain a number of its divisions, including mechanized corps in Iraq and Iran. All these disabilities indicate that as Britain has to maintain a long front extending from Auckland to Cairo, it does not possess sufficient forces and equipment to spare for potential reliefs to Singapore.

Viewing the warfare in Malaya from all these angles, it can be reasonably said that the days of Singapore are numbered. Before the Japanese Army reaches Johore Bahru, Singapore shall have to make arrangements for the evacuation of its armed effectives and military equipment as well as the destruction of the floating docks, coal storages, military barracks, ship repairing yards and aviation facilities.

In other words, Britain before retreating must destroy all objectives of military importance. It is quite certain that Singapore, like Hongkong, will not capitulate, especially when it is in a position to stage a "Dunkirk" to the Dutch East Indies, which country can send in the meantime reinforcements to bolster the defensive strength of the Pownall command. However, as the N.E.I. itself is in need of defense forces and equipment, it can be imagined that its assistance will be of a token character.

No Forlorn Chance

It is believed that when the Japanese forces reach Muar, the decisive signal for the Singapore command to determine whether it should retreat by destroying all military objectives or whether it should continue fighting will be flashed. If the Anglo-American command can dispatch a relief force before the Japanese troops occupy Muar, there is the possibility of checking Japanese advances further south, thus consolidating the remaining portion of the peninsula, with the hope that regular offensive effectives will be landed at short intervals.

If that probability does not materialize there is no forlorn chance for the British forces in Singapore to engage in frontal operations with the superior and fully-equipped Japanese forces. The activities of General Archibald Wavell, Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Allied forces in East Asia, indicate that preparations are being hastily executed to combinedly utilize Burma and the N.E.I. as the next British military stronghold in Greater East Asia.

Must Prepare to Evacuate

To all practical purposes with the arrival of Japanese forces in Johore, British troops must immediately prepare to evacuate into other stations of the democracies. Obviously, the Dutch East Indies, the nearest ally of the democratic camp, affords special facilities to undertake such operations. The remaining British fleet likewise will be undoubtedly saved to be based in Sourabaya, Rangoon and Colombo. It is also likely that British forces, to avert annihilation, will be partly withdrawn to the N.E.I. and the rest to Burma, and warships will be proportionately distributed between Rangoon, Madras, Calcutta, Colombo, Batavia and Sourabaya. In any case the Singapore command has to stage a "Dunkirk" for which purpose the N.E.I. offers the best haven. It cannot hold out against Japan for a sufficient duration.

The British loss of Singapore will mean the final eclipse of Anglo-Saxon supremacy—political, economic and military in Greater East Asia, except in Burma. Such a debacle will not harm British strategies in the Dutch East Indies, Burma and India, from which regions guerrilla naval warfare and submarine activities will be intensified. The occupation of Singapore by Japan will give that country offensive superiority in the Dutch East Indies sector and high tension facilities to blockade transhipment of war materials to Rangoon destined for Chungking through the Southeastern corridor of the Indian ocean.

Fall of Singapore

On the other hand British naval units operating from camouflaged bases along the Tennaserim coast of Burma and the east coast of India will be in a position to conduct sorties on Japanese surface and undersea craft if they penetrate deep into the British empire line proper, and thus, Japan will be kept active to maintain vigilance over the Strait of Malacca and the Indian Ocean sea-lane adjacent to the Dutch East Indies.

The fall of Singapore will mean grave disruptions of British war techniques in Asia; it will deprive that country of a valuable strategic outpost and of supplies of rubber and tin. Under these circumstances it would be conducive to facts to declare that the fall of Singapore will spell the death of British militarism in East Asia and it can be predicted that Britain's evacuation from that region will mean the end of Britannic control in East Asia and in areas allied to it.

(The End)

Publications Received

Koa (The Development of East Asia); a monthly magazine, Vol. 3, No. 1, January, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Koa Domei, Tokyo. The leading articles: Upon Receipt of an Imperial Rescript Declaring War by Premier Tojo, the Traditional Spirit of the Imperial Japanese Navy, the Development of East Asia and the Enhancement of National Consciousness, Standing at Dawn of the Development of East Asia, and Comment on East Asiatic League and East Asia Alliance.

Hoso Kenkyu (the Study of Radio Broadcast); a monthly magazine, Vol. 1, No. 3, December, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, Tokyo, and devoted to study of network activities at home and abroad.

Two booklets published by the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry (in Japanese). One entitled "The Economic Strength of Rising Thailand," contains detailed information about industrial and financial developments of Thailand. The other called "French Indo-China Today," takes up the various problems of resources and the chief industries in French Indo-China.

Gems of Truth

Anecdotes and maxims are rich treasures to the man of the world, for he knows how to introduce the former at fit places in conversation, and to recollect the latter on proper occasions.—Goethe.

• • •

There are but few proverbial sayings that are not true, for they are all drawn from experience itself, which is the mother of all sciences.—Cervantes.

• • •

He is incapable of a truly good action who finds not a pleasure in contemplating the good actions of others. —Lavater.

• • •

Anger begins in folly, and ends in repentance.—Pythagoras.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Last Days of Yakamochi

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

A man so full of the milk of humanity and the honey of poetic imagination like Yakamochi was not likely to make a first-rate political or a shrewd man of business, still less a successful man of the world. His was an age that was fast developing a brilliant but highly sophisticated political civilization. It was not the soil on which sincerity of heart or chastity of action could best thrive. In fact the Court became a hive of wily politicians and ambitious wirepullers, spies, informers, sychophants, backbiters. Intrigues were the order of the day. Yesterday's favorites were today's "traitors," and nobodies of today might rise to be grandees tomorrow. The very air was rife with the spirit of faction.

Such indeed was not the sea in which a man of Yakamochi's mould and temper could swim well. He did prove one of the guileless unwary. He was backbitten by one or another of the invisible vipers whose names was legion. The result of it was his appointment as Governor of the snow-bound Inaba in 758. Usual punishment for courtiers of high birth or station took the form of "honorable" appointment to an out-of-the-way post, or high-sounding position minus duty or power. It was on his first New Year's Day at this post that his famous New Year's poem, already quoted, was composed. From thence to his death in 785, for more than a quarter of a century, his worldly fortunes steadily declined till the worst blow was struck just before or rather soon after his death in September (758).

His nemesis came in the wake of the mysterious assassination of Fujiwara Tanetsugu, the first Minister in the Court of Kwanmu Tenno. Prince Sahara, the Crown Prince, was charged with complicity in this assassination, and consequently Yakamochi who was in the greatest confidence of this Prince, was regarded as one of the ringleaders of the "plot." But Yakamochi had already been dead for a month. So while the poor Prince was exiled to Awaji, Yakamochi was only posthumously punished, being deprived of all his titles and honors. This punishment however, was later revoked, and both the Prince and Yakamochi were restored to their former rank and station, and in fact great tributes of posthumous promotions were paid them to atone for the previous injustices.

Not a Politician

It would be wrong, of course, to suppose that Yakamochi was capable of any dastardly plot. He was only a victim of a political coup in which one faction was vanquished by another and in which those gaining the upper hand must perforce "punish" their defeated rivals. But the interest of Yakamochi's life as poet ceases with 758, commemorated by his New Year poem, the last brilliant gem to adorn the Manyoshu. Thereafter he belongs more to history than to literature. We may only indulge in that critical reflection on human character, which is the privilege of posterity, regarding historical personages. Yakamochi had not the making of a great statesman. Nor was he as valiant a warrior as his father, Tabito seemed to have been; nor yet as profound a scholar as Yamanoye no Okura; nor by any means half as shrewd a politician as a Tachibana or a Fujiwara.

In action he was a dullard, in intrigues a bungler. Essentially a man of words, a sentimentalist and a humanist, Yakamochi preserved for posterity one of the priceless repositores of fine words and sentiments the world has ever possessed. Volume 17, 18,19,20 and good parts of other volumes of manyoshu are filled with his own poems and those of other members of the Otomo family, and what a loss the world would have sustained if Yakamochi in the prime of his life were so successful a courtier as to have had little time to attend to so "trivial" a matter as poetry or compilation of Manyoshu.

Yakamochi's Immortality

It is untrue to say, however, that he was complacently unconscious of the ebbing tide in the Otomo fortunes. One may suspect indeed that the attempted coup d'etat of 785 might be attributed in part to his secret desire to recover something of his lost ground in the political world. There are many verses in Manyoshu in which Yakamochi apostrophized to "all those bearing the name of Otomo," in words of high challenge and ambition, reminding them of the glories of their illustrious ancestors and the envied traditions attached to the name. The following is one of the best known of this variety.

Tsurugi tachi
Iyoyo togu beshi
Inishiye yu
Sayakeku oite
Kinishi sono nazo
(4467)

O, sharpen thy sword
The badge of knightly pride,
And keep bright the name
Thy fathers have given thee,
Thick with honors, pure from stain.

There is another heroic song by Yakamochi, pitched to a similar key, which shows the man in a sterner mood, and this has been an unfailing source of inspiration to posterity ever after.

Masurao wa
Na o shi tatsu beshi
Nochi no yo ni
Kikitsugu hito mo
Katari tsugugane
(4165)

A man worthy of the name
Should leave such a fame behind
That his tale be told
From age to age, mouth to mouth
Repeated, in endless glory.

It is a curious dispensation of fate that Otomo no Yakamochi, a man born in an age and station of life so propitious to the attainment of first—rate rank in the realms of politics or warlike exploits should have made no success in either, but have earned a unique place in the history of letters and with it an immortality which shall last as long as the Japanese Empire shall.

JAPANESE MORALE AT ITS HEIGHT IN WAR WITH IDEA OF SURE DEATH

Supreme Virtue of People Is Based on Nothing but Unrivalled Loyalties Taught by Bushido

Niku-dan or human bomb is characteristic of the Japanese offensive. Such tactical analogy is observable nowhere else in the world, nor found in any of its war annals. It is, in substance, to attack the enemy with the impact of human life blown up simultaneously by a bomb or a torpedo. The act is carried out with the sole idea of sure death, only compensated by the satisfaction that the performer has done his duty loyally.

When a man sacrifices his life on a battlefield or on board a ship or in a plane, it is usually the result of being hit by the enemy, but here he offers himself by striking the enemy with his life which is snuffed out by the explosion of the very weapon he carries. The feat is virtually on a par with General Nogi's self-immolation. That great warrior gave his life for what he thought to be right. The deed was, in short, prompted from that intangible, incalculable something—the Japanese morale.

Reserves of Body and Soul

The Japanese morale was best exemplified in the recent Hawaiian attack and by the sinking of the British warships off the Malay coast. It met the supreme test and rose to the occasion. The test is comparable to a person struggling to escape death, who could draw on some secret power of nature stored within him, and on this occasion he was able to develop two or three times his normal strength, for which there is no chemical formula. In like manner, a nation at war could rise and astonish the world by drawing upon hidden and unsuspected reserves of body and soul.

The essence of the Japanese wartime morale or the death defying courage of the Japanese soldiers has been tested in many battlefields. The men pledge each other, often before a battle, with a traditional cup of cold water, to die rather than retreat or fall prisoner. Such a vow is a true manifestation of the supreme virtue of the Japanese race that can be traced to their fundamental loyalties which give evidence to their high quality of morale.

The fundamental Japanese loyalties have been developed through a long history. These loyalties have been crystalized in a strong revival of Shintoism which makes patriotism a religion, while their outward manifestations are governed by Bushido or the way of the warrior.

Cause of Blunder

For these reasons, Japan is at all times a formidable enemy whom it is dangerous to underestimate. And such underrating was apparently the cause of the blunder committed by both England and America, which led to the present catastrophe. Had the democracies not held Japan in contempt but met it halfway, the present conflict in the Pacific would probably not have been brought about, for it was Japan which repeatedly declared its desire to avoid it. Such an attitude was a true manifestation of the Japanese peacetime morale. Yet, where the democracies should have known Japan better, they did not try to know it; where they should have held it in respect, they slighted it; and the result was they have brought on the Greater East Asia War, thereby causing the Japanese morale to rise to a zenith unprecedented in all its history, and definitely endangering all its enemies.

Now fighting against the satiated and overweening Anglo-Saxons, the morale of the Japanese is bound to win this war, for it means life or death to them, while with the democracies it may not be of so much concern—the least of which is their very existence, or else they would not and could not reasonably have taken the steps they did in their treatment of Japan prior to and leading up to the present war.

U.S. Morale Is Low

Let us turn to the question of the morale of the democracies. There is no question but that the American morale today is as pitiably low as that shown by the dastardly massacring of the non-combatant Japanese at Mindanao. This is the handwriting on the wall, which warns and gives a lie to their vaunted Yankee fairness. The Americans' pride in being a composite product of the western world with the added factor of being a world melting pot, and their cowardly acts mirror more shortcomings than virtues inherited from their progenitors.

To the Americans the Japanese daring feat in the Pearl Harbor attack is just a downright cowardly, surprise act. Now, what about the Battle of Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, during the Spanish-American War? The Americans then gloried in Admiral Dewey's destruction of the Spanish fleet, which was a pure and simple surprise attack, as indicated by the toll of casualties which accounted for no one killed and only 6 injured on the American side, while the Spanish suffered more than 630 killed and wounded.

Moreover, the Spanish fleet did not have time to take up its position in the Bay of Canacao under the protection of the Point Langley and Ulloa batteries, and consequently it was forced, through fear of injury to the citizens of Manila, to forego the assistance of the strong city forts. Compare this Spanish chivalry, in a losing battle, to the recent wilful butchering of the helpless Japanese by the American soldiers in the Philippines. Because of such low quality of morale, it is an easy inference that the Americans are inclined to underrate and slight the achievements of others.

Dubious Public Opinion

In America the growing influence of women in politics has added a feminine note to the national psychology, which may be a virtue in peace time, but may prove a handicap in time of war which must still be fought by men. It was, in fact, this sentimental feature in the dubious, questionable American public opinion that has turned the heads of its leaders, particularly the chief executive, into committing an unretrievable blunder.

Yes, it was a colossal, record blunder in human history, unretrievable, irreparable, questionable as to the sanity of those muddled heads because fundamentally more than 200 000,000 intelligent people inhabiting the two great nations on both sides of the Pacific were against war in these regions. Were the American public sentiment a little saner and its public morale of a better quality, there would probably have been less of Roosevelt and more of the wisdom and foresight of Washington and Lincoln.

Regarding England, the British are the descendants of those who acquired the Empire almost by accident, and in the main through individual enterprise of traders, emigrants or self-appointed Empire-builders who carried the Union Jack to the four corners of the earth. They are pragmatic and suspicious of narrowing confines of dogma and intensely individualistic with all its self-contained "touch me not" personality. And being the descendants of conquerors who ruled the Empire of many races, they are impressed by their own superiority, no longer admitting any sense of inferiority. This superiority complex, so permeated all strata of society and built up by successive conquests, is as pronounced in the lord as in his butler.

'England's Day Is Done'

For these reasons, the British are likely to be complacent in the face of gathering danger and underestimate the enemy. This complacency, more strongly marked than before the last war, has been aided and abetted by shallow muddle-headedness posing as intellectualism which, in turn, has degenerated into pacifism and defeatism. Inevitably a morale has been created that will hang itself by its self-made dilemma of being against armament and war of any kind and at the same time calling for action against the "aggressor," resorting to all sorts of chicanery and pussy-footed diplomacy, until in the end it will come to the conclusion that "England's day is done." The maxim that "they never know when they are beaten and they fight best with their backs to the wall" has so far not been in evidence, and the characterization of the British as "bulldog breed" does scant justice to their present morale.

French history has been a record of magnificent victories and disastrous defeats. In defense of France and for the sake of France's glory, the French armies at one time or another defeated the armies of all nations; but once facing defeat themselves, their rationalism and realism led them to give up the struggle as hopeless and then panic stricken each sought to save himself.

In conclusion, removed from all these characteristics is the Japanese military and national morale, because theirs is the one that has been developed against an entirely different background. This background, being historical, cultural, religious and racial, challenges a diligent study for those who care to know the true Japanese morale.—(T.T.)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Nervous and Jittery U.S.

To the Editor:

The United States has been eating its heart out over its plight, the result of the catastrophe military and naval reverses in Hawaiian waters and in the Philippines.

In the wake of the withdrawal of the American forces from Manila, peace and order are being restored in the Philippine capital and the emblem of the Rising Sun proudly looks down upon the deserted American bases in Manila Bay. Already a great majority of the Catholic population of the Philippines expressed their readiness to cooperate with the Japanese military authorities in an effort to reconstruct their war-stricken country as part of Greater East Asia.

But General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in the Philippines, from his safe hiding place, is commanding his American and Filipino troops against the intrepid Japanese attackers in their defense resort on Corregidor Island by Manila Bay. On the other hand, a fragment of the erstwhile American Pacific fleet under command of its new head, Admiral Chester Nimitz, is shyly nursing its almost fatal bleeds suffered in the historic Pearl Harbor bombings of the Japanese naval units. In other words, the United States has lost its real fighting strength to challenge Japan in the Pacific.

No wonder reports reaching here from Washington by way of South America reveal that jitter and fear have gripped the American capital. On high rooftops one sees anti-aircraft guns manned by steel-helmeted soldiers day and night. During 24 hours of the day similarly-clad troops stand guard with bayonets around the White House and well-armed police guard its gates, closely scrutinizing every car and person wishing to enter. The public is prohibited from walking on Pennsylvania Avenue around the Presidential estate. And already President Roosevelt holds his press conferences in the basement of the White House.

In the meantime, khaki-colored army trucks keep running throughout the capital. In every hotel room and office air-raid notices are posted with instructions detailing how to behave in case of air raids. Flash-lights for use in time of blackouts are prominently displayed in show-windows. Afraid of enemy attacks, people are sky-conscious. Uncle Sam has lost a greater part of his confidence in his military and naval might. That is exactly why he has been eating his heartout since the Hawaiian naval disaster.

A.Z.

Tokyo, January 11, 1942.

What's the Use?

"Even a worm will turn."

"What's the use? It's the same both ends."

The Wisdom of the East

Philosophy in Sayings And Proverbs

Confucius. 551 B.C.

REALIZATION OF TRUTH

Truth means the realization of our being; and moral law means the law of our being. Truth is the beginning and end (the substance) of existence. Without truth there is no existence. It is for this reason that the moral man values truth.

Truth is not only the realization of our own being: it is that by which things outside of us have an existence. The realization of our being is moral sense. The realization of things outside of us is intellect. These, moral sense and intellect, are the powers and faculties of our being. They combine the inner and subjective and outer or objective use of the power of the mind. Therefore with truth everything done is right.

• • •

ABSOLUTE TRUTH

Thus absolute truth is indestructible. Being indestructible, it is eternal. Being eternal it is self-existent. Being self-existent, it is infinite. Being infinite it is vast and deep. Being vast and deep it is transcendental and intelligent.

• • •

It is because it is vast and deep that it contains all existence. It is because it is transcendental and intelligent that it embraces all existence. It is because it is infinite and eternal that it fills all existence.

• • •

In vastness and depth it is like the Earth. In transcendental intelligence it is like Heaven. Infinite and eternal, it is Infinitude itself.

• • •

Such being the nature of absolute truth, it manifests itself without being evident; it produces effects without action; it accomplishes its ends without being conscious.

• • •

TRUTH AND INTELLIGENCE

The intelligence which comes from the direct apprehension of truth is intuition. The apprehension of truth which comes from the exercise of intelligence is the result of education. Where there is truth, there is intelligence; where there is intelligence, there is truth.

• • •

TRUTH AND COSMIC LAWS

It is only he, in the world, who possesses absolute truth who can get to the bottom of the law of his being. He who is able to get to the bottom of the law of his being will be able to get to the bottom of the law of being of other men. He who is able to get to the bottom of the law of being of men will be able to get to the bottom of the laws of physical nature. He who is able to get to the bottom of the laws of physical nature will be able to influence the forces of creation of the Universe. He who can influence the forces of creation of the Universe is one with the Powers of the Universe.

• • •

TRUTH AND KNOWLEDGE

The next order of the process of man's mind is to attain to the apprehension of a particular branch of knowledge. In every particular branch of knowledge there is truth. Where there is truth, there is substance. Where there is substance, there is reality. Where there is reality, there is intelligence. Where there is intelligence, there is power. Where there is power there is influence. Where there is influence, there is creative power.

It is only he who possesses absolute truth in the world who can create.

• • •

TRUTH AND FOREKNOWLEDGE

It is an attribute of the possession of absolute truth to be able to foreknow. When a nation or family is about to flourish, there are sure to be lucky omens. When a nation or family is about to perish, there are sure to be signs and prodigies. These things manifest themselves in the instruments of divination and in the agitation of the human body. When happiness or calamity is about to come, it can be known beforehand. When it is good, it can be known beforehand. When it is evil, it can also be known beforehand.

Therefore he who possesses absolute truth is like a spiritual being.

• • •

MORAL LAW

I know now why there is no real moral life. The wise mistake moral law for something higher than what it really is; and the foolish do not know enough what moral law really is. I know now why the moral law is not understood. The noble natures want to live too high, high above their moral ordinary self; and ignoble natures do not live high enough, i.e., not up to their moral ordinary true self.

The life of the moral man is an exemplification of the universal moral order. The life of the vulgar person, on the other hand, is a contradiction of the universal moral order.

The moral law is a law from whose operation we cannot for one instant in our existence escape. A law from which we may escape is not the moral law. Wherefore it is that the moral man watches diligently over what his eyes cannot see and is in fear and awe of what his ears cannot hear. There is nothing more evident than that which cannot be seen by the eyes and nothing more palpable than that which cannot be perceived by the senses. Wherefore the moral man watches diligently over his secret thoughts.

• • •

UNDERSTANDING MORAL LAW

The moral law is to be found everywhere, and yet it is a secret. The simple intelligence of ordinary men and women of the people may understand something of the moral law; but in its utmost reaches there is something which even the holiest and wisest of men cannot understand.

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

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U.S. TROOPS PREPARE FOR FINAL STRUGGLE ALONG BATAAN FRONT

Steel Ring on Peninsula Being Tightened by Japanese

ENEMY MORALE LOW

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN THE PHILIPPINES, January 13.—Cornered by Japanese troops on Bataan Peninsula, United States forces in the Philippines are preparing for their last stand against the fury of fresh Japanese attacks by mobilizing all available guns salvaged from various fronts.

Tightening of the steel ring around the remnants of the American units is lowering their fighting strength and is steadily decreasing their resistance.

Japanese troops, capturing enemy positions one by one as they thread their way through heavy artillery fire, are continuing their attacks against an undisclosed objective, considered as the last enemy stronghold.

Heavy Penalty Set

Domei

MANILA, January 13.—The Supreme Commander of the Japanese expeditionary forces in the Philippines today issued a proclamation announcing that heavy punishment will be dealt offenders for acts in revolt against Japanese troops or for any disturbance of peace as well as disobedience of orders issued by Japanese military authorities necessary for military operation and maintenance of military discipline.

Military Scrips Only

In another proclamation issued today by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese forces in the Philippines, currencies allowed circulation in the islands will be limited to peso military scrips issued by the Japanese Government. All existing Philippine peso and foreign currencies will be banned hereafter. Circulation of the American dollar at the rate of two peso against one dollar will be allowed for the time being. The proclamation reads in substance as follows:

"Currencies, the circulation of which in the Philippines will be recognized by the Japanese Army, are the peso military scrips issued by the Japanese Government and the existing Philippine peso. Yen notes, including those issued by the Japanese Government, the Bank of Japan, the Bank of Chosen and the Bank of Taiwan, all military scrips excepting the peso military scrip issued by the Japanese Government, the piastre currency of French Indo-China and other foreign currencies will be prohibited circulation hereafter.

"The circulation of the American dollar at the rate of two peso against one dollar will be recognized for the time being. Not only those using the prohibited currencies mentioned above as means of payment for their transactions, but those receiving them, as well, will be meted severe punishments.

"Decision will be made later concerning the disposal of those prohibited currencies and the American dollar being held in the city at present."

Van Mook for U.S.

Domei

LISBON, January 12.—Hubertus J. Van Mook, Vice-Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, will arrive in San Francisco by plane tomorrow from Batavia on his way to Washington to confer with United States officials, according to a Melbourne radio broadcast received here today.

Stability of National Livelihood Sought In Decision to Boost Family Allowances

With the object of stabilizing national livelihood, it was decided at Monday's Cabinet meeting to revise the special family allowance system whereby it will be extended to Government officials of the Koto and Chokunin ranks, non-official staffs and laborers in Government service and to teachers of the national and young men's schools, effective from April 1. In this connection, the **Board of Information** announces:

1. A monthly allowance of ¥3 will be given to each Government officials' lineal relations over 60 years of age, their wives, their children under 18 years of age and to invalids. There will be no maximum limits.

2. Family allowances will be given at the same rate to teachers of the national and young men's schools but half of the amount of allowance, in these cases, will be paid out of the National Treasury.

3. Family allowances to public servants will be based on the above rate as a rule but circumstances prevalent in each district will also be taken into consideration in deciding the final amount.

4. Where necessary, the Government will consider means of extending financial aids to public organizations in giving out such allowances.

5. Other family allowances stipulated by the Company Management Control Ordinance, the Ordinance for the control of wages, etc. will be revised according to the decisions reached at Monday's Cabinet meeting.

Okinori Kaya, the Finance Minister, stated in this connection that the measure currently reached is not necessarily appropriate, particularly, when the public is putting up with innumerable difficulties and inconveniences to help carry on the war. However, he continued, now is the time to increase the number of healthy Japanese and consequently, it has been decided to revise the family allowance system so as to extend it to a more comprehensive field.

"According to the old family allowance system," the Finance Minister said, "the maximum was limited to five dependents, but the limit, through the current revision, has been removed and moreover, the amount to be given to each person has been slightly increased." Mr. Kaya added that permissions will be granted to civilian companies to increase the amount of such allowances provided the maximum per person will not exceed ¥3.

EIRE PREMIER FIRM ON ALLIED DEMANDS

Won't Bow to Anglo-American Pressure for Obtaining Navy and Air Bases

Domei

BERLIN, January 13.—Despite continued Anglo-American demands for Eire to place its naval and air bases at their disposal, Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, has maintained strict neutrality regarding the current war, and has refused to be involved in the struggle, according to a Dublin report received here today.

High political circles here eagerly are now watching fresh developments of the problem which might exert far-reaching effects upon the war situation, it was said.

The British press now has endeavored to induce the Eire Government to join the war on the side of Britain, by providing its naval and air bases for British use, the report revealed.

An exchange of views is now being made between British and American military authorities for the use of all strategic bases in Eire, the report added.

'Not One Inch for Sale.'

Domei

BERLIN, January 13.—The unequivocal declaration by Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, that "not one square foot of Irish territory was for sale" has sobered up considerably optimists in London, who have predicted a rapprochement among Britain and Eire regarding the ceding of three naval bases on the Irish west coast, it was reported here from Stockholm today.

It is now established beyond a doubt that the de Valera Government will not give up its neutrality under any circumstances or for any promises whatsoever, the report said.

Britain is thus faced with the acute problem of how to obtain these bases and territory in Eire, which are required for the expected arrival and the training of United States troops, the report stated.

Meanwhile, Swedish newspapers have reported that Britain is considering plans to force Eire to surrender these bases, the report said.

Measures intended to wrest Irish bases already have been discussed with J. M. Andrews, Prime Minister of Ulster, Northern Ireland, when he visited London last week, it was said.

Britain, for some time, had planned to instigate a coup d'etat in Eire to overthrow the de Valera Government and to install a pro-British Government in Dublin, the report said, adding, however, that such plans were abandoned as being too dangerous.

Landing Rumors Again

Special to the Yomiuri

LISBON, January 12.—Observation that German forces would commence landing operations on England during coming spring is again heard here recently, and at the same time a report reaching here from London today says that well-informed quarters in England believe that the joint British and American forces would soon advance to Eire. It is said that British authorities recently asked Eire for permission to use Queenstown and Bear Haven in the southern part of Eire, and Lough Swilly in the north, in return for certain economic considerations, but Premier de Valera flatly rejected the proposal. Thus, these few days, English newspapers have begun to criticize de Valera.

The Daily Express and the Evening

(Continued on Page 2)

ITALIANS STAVE OFF ATTACKS BY BRITISH

Stubborn Resistance Offered on Sollum Front—Axis Successful in Air Battles

Domei

ROME, January 13.—Attacking British units were met by stubborn resistance today on the Sollum front, in North Africa, the High Command announced today.

A British offensive southwest of Agedabia was promptly repulsed, during which several enemy cars were damaged, the communique stated.

Several units of the Italian air force strafed rear communications of attacking British forces and scored visible successes, it was said.

German fighters, which appeared during the engagements, successfully brought down three Curtiss machines. British sky raiders effected bombing attacks over Homs and Tripoli but failed to inflict damages of note, the announcement stated.

Meanwhile the almost daily raids on Malta by the Axis air forces were repeated today, the communique concluded.

Attacks Prove Success

Domei

BERLIN, January 13.—German troops in the southern sector of the eastern front yesterday carried out successful reconnaissance attacks against Soviet positions to the east of Kharkov, annihilating 219 Soviet troops and capturing 93 prisoners, the High Command announced today.

In the Crimea and the Donetz Basin, only minor fighting took place yesterday, the communique said.

Fighting was said to be in progress in the central sector of the Eastern Front and in the Valdai Hills, between Leningrad and Moscow.

On the Leningrad front, German shock troops yesterday destroyed 22 Soviet block houses, the communique said.

Strong formations of German bombers, Stukas, and fighter planes were said to have participated in the fighting yesterday, inflicting heavy losses on Soviet troops and damaging large quantities of war materials. Numerous Soviet garrisons and railway trains were set on fire, it was said.

Referring to the fighting in North Africa, the communique said Axis forces yesterday repulsed fierce British attacks at Sollum.

Heavy fighting was said to be still in progress to the southwest of Agedabia, Libya.

German bomber and Stuka planes yesterday bombed British motorcars and tank concentrations at Agedabia and airdromes and harbor facilities in Cyrenaica, Libya, the communique said, adding, three British aircraft were shot down in air combats over Cyrenaica.

Axis aircraft formations yesterday continued repeated attacks on the British naval and air base at Malta, in the central Mediterranean, the communique said.

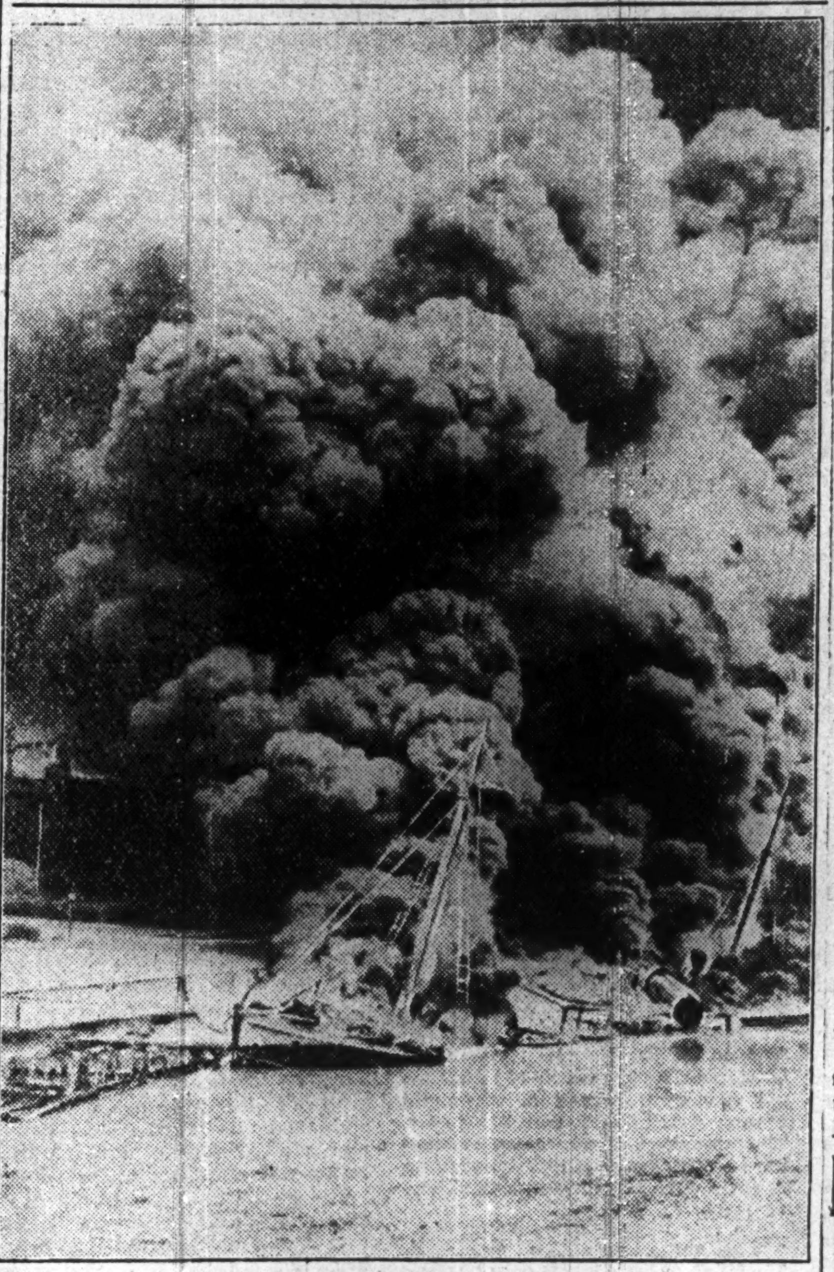
British Fail in Plans

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 13.—The British forces have again failed in attaining their aim, namely to cordon off and destroy the German-Italian troops in North Africa according to a statement by German competent quarters. The Germans have been able to carry through their operations according to plan and to occupy a favorable and

(Continued on Page 2)

Accurate Bombings Evidenced



The roar of flames and thick black smoke greeted the recent triumphant entry of Imperial forces into the capital of the Philippines, as along the Pasic River flowing through Manila, the enemy shipping, set ablaze by the Japanese sky raiders, burned in a glorious funeral pyre. (Censored by the War Ministry. Flown by Domei plane to Tokyo)

On East Asia War Front

The Greater East Asia War which entered a new stage with the landing of the Imperial forces on the Netherlands East Indies showed, as revealed early this morning, the following developments:

Borneo Island:—Two Netherlands bombers were downed Monday by the Imperial Naval air forces. A Netherlands warship was sunk Tuesday around Tarakan.

Celebes Island:—A special Imperial landing force pushed from Menado to Tondano. The force, in close cooperation with another force which landed at Kema, staged a fierce battle against Dutch resistance. The Kakas airfield was occupied Tuesday as a result. An air unit of the Imperial Navy, meantime, succeeded in downing 7 enemy bombers.

Malay area:—Furious air raids were made twice during Monday on Singapore by the Wild Eagles of the Japanese Army. Sixteen enemy planes were shot down over Singapore and neighborhood. Enemy air forces in and around the city are reported as now practically powerless.

The British ground forces in the peninsula were dispersed before the Imperial forces' spearhead. With the placement of the new arrivals of some of the homeland regulars at defense positions in Negri Sembilan, the enemy are trying to put up their last futile resistance, it is said.

Philippine Islands:—Fierce bombardment was kept up in Bataan. The enemies have no orders but are staging resistance at their whim. Serious damage dealt by the Imperial forces to the enemies is reported to have been formally admitted by Washington.

Rangoon:—In the raids made twice, Monday, by the Imperial Army air forces, effective hits were scored each time.

ARGENTINA INAUGURATES DEFENSE JOB OF STRAITS

Airfields at Tierra del Fuego Announced—Said Move to Bolster Neutrality

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 13.—The Argentine Government has announced that it already has inaugurated construction of new airfields on Tierra del Fuego, the southernmost region of the country, the Aftonbladet correspondent reported here from Buenos Aires today.

This announcement came as an aftermath to the four-power agreement signed by Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Paraguay to commence joint fortification of the regions fringing the straits of Magellan, the report said.

The Argentine Government clarified this action as another move to strengthen its neutral stand and simultaneously to render the Republic invulnerable to invasion, the report said.

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 13.—President Getuilio Dornelles Vargas today authorized the Ministry of Aviation, to requisition all materials urgently required for national defense purposes as well as those materials vital to the aircraft industry.

A military commission will be designated to determine the rate of compensations for materials to be thus mobilized by the Aviation Ministry, it was said.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES JAIL U.S. SCRIBE IN SINGAPORE

Radio Commentator Arrested For Giving Out True Picture Of Events in Malaya

Domei

BERLIN, January 13.—Cecil Brown, United States radio commentator in Singapore, has been arrested by the British authorities in the British Far Eastern stronghold, according to a report received here today from Bangkok.

The British authorities claimed that Mr. Brown's radio comments had a bad effect on the people of Singapore and that his first hand reports of the situation there was bad propaganda for the Democracies overseas.

Meantime, observers, in commenting on the arrest of the American correspondent, declared that Mr. Brown "made the mistake of giving out true picture of events in Malaya."

Paradise for Jungle Beasts

A beast-protecting forest exists in the jungle of Pahang State in the Malay Peninsula, where the Imperial Japanese forces are now fighting, reports a vernacular paper correspondent from a certain place in the peninsula. In this paradise for beasts, elephants, tigers, rhinoceros and other tropical beasts are living a life of "peace," being protected by shooting ban in the jungle, but these wild beasts have been probably frightened by fierce Japanese gunfire, adds the report.

TARAKAN ISLE TAKEN BY IMPERIAL FORCES; DUTCH FORCE SEIZED

Japan at War With Misguided Government And Not People of Dutch Indies, Says Hori

Indonesian natives who cooperate with Japan were assured of a generous treatment by the spokesman of the Board of Information, Tomokazu Hori, in a statement, which he added, "naturally reflects the views of the Japanese Government," at the regular press conference of foreign correspondents this morning.

Mr. Hori continued:

"As was announced by the Japanese Government a few days ago, the attitude of our country toward the Netherlands East Indies is that of hostilities against the Netherlands Government who are being used as a pawn by the British and American Governments but not against the Indonesians themselves.

"All Indonesians, who today, are being forced to commit acts of enmity against Japan are apparently doing so against their will. As can easily be seen by the fact that as soon as the Japanese forces have occupied the territories, the Malayans and Filipinos have welcomed the Japanese and have willingly shown full cooperation with us."

The spokesman then emphasized that the Japanese have no ill-will toward the Indonesians. "In fact, we have nothing but a feeling of compassion. As is being done toward the people of East Asia who are cooperating with us, as soon as the Indonesians cooperate or show signs of cooperation, we shall treat them accordingly."

Mr. Hori was asked how the Japanese Government is letting the people of East Asia under the rule of enemy Governments know about this lenient, liberal policy of the Japanese toward the natives.

"We are trying to make them know our views by radio, etc.," the spokesman informed. In the Philippine Islands, he indicated that leaflets were distributed but was not certain what method is being used in the case of the Netherlands East Indies.

"But through your able cooperation," he added confidently, speaking to the correspondents "the views of Japan may reach them in some way."

Mr. Hori revealed that the radio stations in Hongkong, Penang and Manila have been taken over by the Japanese.

In regard to the recall of Alfred Duff-Cooper, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Hori took the opportunity to give full vent to his feelings. He said: "We expect many of these people

(Continued on Page 2)

LISBON-VICHY PACT ON DEFENSE DENIED

Agreement With Portugal for Joint Action in Africa Not Concluded, Say Officials

Domei

VICHY, January 13.—Authorized quarters here today denied reports circulated abroad to the effect that France and Portugal have concluded an agreement for the joint defense of their respective possessions in Africa.

Bulgarian Relations Cut

Domei

SOFIA, January 13.—The Foreign Office announced today that Egypt has severed diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

The Egyptian announcement of severance of relations was received here January 8, stating that Cairo broke off relations on January 5.

Degaullists Take Over

Domei

BERLIN, January 13.—According to a London Telegraph dispatch from Cairo, received in Stockholm today, following severance of diplomatic relations between the Governments of Vichy and Egypt, all French assets in Egypt are to be placed at the disposal of the Degaullists, the German News Agency reports from Stockholm.

The paper added that all French subjects in Egypt are now being examined by the Degaullist Committee as to their political attitude, D.N.B. said.

Portuguese Ministers Meet

D.N.B.

LISBON, January 13.—The meeting of the Council of Ministers lasting for a considerable time took place on Monday night. The presence of the Portuguese Minister of Colonies and the Minister of War who both have had conversations with Prime Minister Salazar prior to the meeting indicated that the question of Timor had been discussed.

It is noted furthermore that, contrary to reports of British newspapers, neither the Portuguese Ambassador to London, Dr. Armindo Monteiro, nor the British Ambassador to Lisbon, Sir Ronald Campbell have returned to their posts. The British papers, as far as they have been received here, no longer discuss the friendly settlement of the Timor question and it is consequently believed that the negotiations regarding this question have come to a halt. Likewise, the visit of the Portuguese Ambassador to Madrid is being viewed here with great interest.

It is believed that an official Portuguese announcement will be made soon regarding, apart from Portugal's policy of neutrality, its

(Continued on Page 2)

PALESTINE PRICES RISING

British Criticized for Failure to Stop Soaring

Domei

BERLIN, January 13.—Extreme dissatisfaction is now prevailing in Palestine, with commodity prices increasing with remarkable rapidity, a Jerusalem report received here disclosed today.

The British authorities in Palestine have been criticized for their inability to fix prices for all goods. High prices reportedly hit most severely those officers and men now on leave, who are asked for such high charges per day as rival those in the first-class London hotels for a week's stay, the same report revealed.

SHIPPING RISE URGED TO DEVELOP S. AREA

Financiers, Industrialists Help Asked at Conference at Premier Tojo's Residence

Importance of increasing ocean transportation facility was urged as the first measure in developing southern areas at the conference held at Premier Hideki Tojo's official residence Tuesday afternoon under the chairmanship of Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, to which more than 40 representative financiers and industrialists of the Empire were invited.

In opening the conference, President Suzuki expressed Governments view as to the urgency of building shipping bottoms, and also requested the whole hearted cooperation of all industrialists and financiers of the country.

"The object of the war of Greater East Asia is to establish a new order in East Asia, and the very nature of the war does not half-way compromise." He said. "We must either win or be defeated completely. Then it is bound to be long as there will be no decisive battle. It must be also expected that the war will be very extensive in scope. With the expansion of the war, the nation's responsibility in establishing the new economic order of East Asia will naturally become greater. No cheap optimism will be permitted in connection with the economic reconstruction of East Asia. What Japan most keenly require is the ocean transportation facility. For the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity economy, special efforts must be directed for increasing ocean transportation facility. To attain this end, every possible technique and science that we have learned in the past must to directed to shipbuilding."

Chiefs Invited to Be Present

Among those who were invited by the Government to be present at the conference were Takuo Godo, president of the Central Federation of Industrial Association, Takashi Isaka, president of the Industrial Club, Tadaaki Mukai, president of the Mitsui Company, Ginjiro Fujiwara, president of Industrial Equipment Utilization Body, Hachisaburo Hirao, president of the Iron and steel Control Association, Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and others.

Following the address of Lieutenant-General Suzuki, discussions were held of the practical problems concerning the construction of required shipping bottoms.

The construction of wooden ships or concrete ships as undertaken by the United States during the first European War was suggested at the conference. Also the utilization of railway passenger cars for carrying freight was proposed.

Hachisaburo Hirao, president of the Iron and Steel Control Association, said that the public had to be urged to cooperate with the government in recovering metals so that the shipbuilding program would be speedily carried out.

It was also suggested at the conference that those who had submitted their scrap metals or materials not in use should be given privilege in securing new supply of such materials when required. To this proposal, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi said that his Ministry would consider the proposal as it was already giving preference in supplying materials to those who have renewed their activity which they were obliged to temporary suspend.

Surrender by Dutch Troops Admitted in Batavia

SINGAPORE AIR-RAIDED

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 14.—The Netherlands Eas Indies Government yesterday officially admitted tha Dutch troops defending Tarakan Island have surrendered to Japanese landing forces, according to a Reuter report received her from Batavia today.

The announcement said that a greater part of th Dutch troops have surrendered to the Japanese an that many fled to the mai island of Borneo after being unable to prevent th surprise landing on the island, the report stated.

Singapore Again Hit

Domei

UNDISCLOSED PLACE, January 13.—In a daylight air-raid o Singapore this afternoon, stron formations of the Japanese Nav Air Force in face of inclemen weather and braving fierce antiaircraft fire, bombed military establishments in Singapore, inflicting heavy damage.

All Japanese planes returne safely to their base.

To Make Stand

Domei

SAIGON, January 13.—Althoug the British are still offering sti resistance in lower Selangor, afte the loss of Kuala Lumpur, an Ari report from Singapore receive here today revealed that the British forces will attempt to make stand in the sectors of norther Negri Sembilan State. Japanes air units subjected Seremban to raid yesterday, the report said.

Second Dunkirk Seen

Special to the Yomiuri

SHANGHAI, January 13.—A secon Dunkirk was reproduced at Kual Lumpur where the British troops wer put to rout, reports a Reuter' Singapore dispatch, admitting thei crushing defeat at the hands of th Imperial Japanese forces.

The British troops displayed thei utmost transportation technique i retreating from the city of Kual Lumpur—technique rare even in wa history of the world, the Reuter correspondent consoles himself.

According to the correspondent, th fleeing British troops succeeded i retreating over 50 miles without seriou traffic accident.

However, the scene in the city wa gruesome. Soon before the retreat fro the city, the British military authorities allowed inhabitants to transpor goods. As a result, an indescribable disorder and confusion ensued, with th inhabitants indulging in looting good of every description—foodstuffs, liquor clothes, bicycles and even automobile

"When I was about to leave the city which served for 150 years as the ba of the British management of the peninsula, black columns of smoke sho up into the sky. It was no doubt th British soldiers who set fire to th station.

"We drove as far as Seremban. There British sappers were busy constructing defense positions on the Kaja Pass, to stem the furious Japanese advance."

One of the sappers said to the correspondent, "Our retreating troops ma pause for breath for a while until th Japanese troops reach here."

Jungle Fighting Told

Bravery and excellent tactics of wa demonstrated to the world by Japanese soldiers fighting in snake-infeste jungles of Malaya were reported b an Asahi correspondent in Berlin quoting an article appearing in th Daily Express recently.

"It was not rare that we Britis soldiers were attacked from six directions," a British soldier told the Dail Express correspondent, continuin "Japanese soldiers, crawling throug viper-infested bushes, approached u and we were facing 'Green Hell' o 'Ghost Fighting.' The Japanese, wel acquainted with topographical features of the region, attacked us all o a sudden from unexpected directions

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NATION'S SACRIFICE IMPORTANT IN WAR

Is Main Factor in Fighting Economic War Against Enemies, Urges Weekly

The Shuho, a weekly publication of the Board of Information, urged the people to make preparations for the role they will be called upon to play in the economic war against America and Britain, which is expected to start as soon as the military operations in the Greater East Asia War have entered a second stage.

The periodical spurns those Japanese, who talk as though the occupation of the South Seas Islands meant that there will be abundant supplies of goods in Japan Proper to meet the requirements of the residents. It refutes the idea and says that it is time that the people should determine to make greater sacrifices of their personal interests in the national cause.

"The Greater East Asia War has entered its second year," the Shuho says.

Ousting Foreign Influences

"Under the August Virtue of the Throne, the Imperial forces are achieving remarkable successes. One enemy base in East Asia after another has fallen into Japanese hands and the complete elimination of all vicious American and British influences from East Asia is now a matter of time.

"Factors in the construction of a New World Order are at work in areas which have come under the control of the Imperial forces. It will not be long before the races inhabiting the South Seas region will be freed from the alien tyrannous rule, which has spread over many years.

"The South Seas countries with their vast natural resources have hitherto been the object of American and British exploitation. Under the New Order, which is being set up in East Asia, the resources in the South Seas region will be used for the advancement of the wealth of all the people of the world.

Japan's Great Mission

"Japan is the first country to have risen to construct a New Order to replace the old, which has been maintained by the United States and Great Britain. Japan is also the first country to have openly challenged the might of the United States, a formidable foe of the world.

"Suffice to soy, the Greater East Asia War is a war for the liberation of the world. It also is a war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere essential to the existence of Japan, which is deprived of natural resources.

"The best war news has come from the southern front. It tells of the capture of Taiping in the Malay Peninsula, which is the greatest tin producing center of the world. It also tells of the progress in the work of restoring oil equipment, which was damaged by the enemy before he fled from the advancing Japanese after their landing in British Borneo. It is computed that if repair work progresses as scheduled, it will be possible to obtain 500,000 tons of oil from the island in the next fiscal year.

"We have a keen sense of gratitude to the Imperial forces, which, while conducting warfare on the one hand, are on the other hand obtaining results from constructive undertakings in the areas which have come under their control.

"We should like to point out in this connection that those people, who are talking as though the vast resources of the southern area would be speedily placed at the disposal of Japan are betraying a lack of appreciation of the actualities of the situation.

Rich in Resources

"It is true that the southern area, which is to be included in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, is so rich in natural resources that it would be a misnomer to call it the treasure house of the world.

"The Malay Peninsula is the greatest rubber and tin producing country of the world. Its output of iron, coal, manganese, tungsten and flour-spar is also enormous. On the other hand, the Philippine Islands have vast resources of coal, chrome and manganese, while the Netherlands East Indies produce large quantities of oil, rubber, tin, coal and iron.

"French Indo-China and Thailand which have agreed to join the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, produce rice, iron, coal, rubber and lumber. These countries are already contributing to the attainment of self-sufficiency by Japan.

"The staple produce of the southern area includes copra, coconut oil and marine products. When the southern region is completely freed from American and British exploitation and when the vast resources of this area are developed, the economic strength of East Asia will be increased to an extent which will make it possible for it to compare favorably with the American continent, Europe or the Soviet Union in point of economic strength.

Japan's Heavy Task

"The problem of developing and utilizing the southern resources brittles with difficulties. Funds, materials, labor, technical ability and shipping are needed for the full utilization of the tremendous southern resources. It is no easy task for this country to solve this problem while at the same time carrying on the war.

"The problem of developing the southern resources is largely one of strengthening the wartime domestic structure of this country. As far as the present is concerned, the occupation of British Borneo does not mean that the shortage of oil in this country will be alleviated or that reasons have ceased to exist for adjustment of oil and other Japanese undertakings.

"Nothing is more dangerous than to think that the collapse of the A.B.C.D. encirclement movement against Japan means that there will be abundant supplies of necessary commodities in Japan. The resources of the southern region have yet to be tapped. The Greater East Asia War has just started. The victories which have been scored by the Imperial forces do not mean that the objective of the war has been attained.

People's Sacrifice Needed

"The people behind the guns have yet to make redoubled efforts. As the war develops, they will be called upon to make greater sacrifices of their personal interests than before.

"The question of developing the southern resources has a vital bearing on the conduct of the war. The situation demands that there be a speedy utilization of the southern resources and it is for the Government to plan the development of these resources. The day is long past when individuals were allowed to enrich themselves by the development of resources in occupied territory.

"Probably the near future will see an alleviation of the shortage of some materials in this country. But that would not affect the Government's attitude of adjusting industrial undertakings in the country. The firm establishment of a new industrial structure based on merger of undertakings is absolutely necessary to insure the future industrial development of the country.

Military and Economic War

"The Greater East Asia War is both military and economic. The economic war has yet to start. When we are victorious in the economic war, we can count on the utilization of the southern resources to meet our individual requirements.

"On the day that the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and the British Empire was granted; the people made a resolve to ensure sacrifices in order to emerge victorious from the war.

"The successes of the Imperial forces in the war have done much to increase the confidence of the people in their ability to end the war favorably. The attitude of the people toward the war raises hopes that the economic war, which is about to start in which they will have an opportunity of playing a large part will be as successful as the military operations in which most bases of America and Britain in East Asia have been reduced.

"It is time that the people prepared for the economic war, which will start in the near future. Of all things, they have to reform their manner of living to permit them to meet the needs of economic warfare.

"Their spirit in overcoming problems of conducting a successful economic struggle should be like the spirit of the soldiers, who carrying torpedoes blasted the enemy warships in the Battle of Hawaii."

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, January 14

CHUGAI SHOGYO—1942-43 Supplementary Budget Plan Decided

NICHI NICHI—Budget and People's Resolution

MIYAKO—Expansion of War Zones; Next Fiscal Year's Budget

ASAHI—Family Allowance System

1942-43 Supplementary Budget Plan Decided

CHUGAI SHOGYO

The plan for the 1942-43 supplementary budget estimates, including the general accounts amounting to ¥786,000,000 and the special accounts for overseas, railways and communications, well decided by the Government at the Cabinet meeting, Monday. Thus, the general accounts estimates for the coming fiscal year will reach ¥7,021,000,000 when the newly decided amount is added to the ¥6,235,000,000 already approved toward the end of last year.

Although it appears ostensibly as if a decrease of ¥1,637,000,000 was being made in the general accounts estimates for the coming fiscal year, in reality, the total sum is increased as almost all expenditures of the War and Navy Ministries hitherto appropriated in the general accounts will be transferred to the extraordinary military expenditures as the result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Since main items of expenditures necessary for the perfection of wartime structure are included in the supplementary budget estimates in the formulation of the 1942-43 budget estimates, the plan for supplementary estimates newly decided by the Cabinet Monday is quite significant for the execution of important policies under the War of Greater East Asia.

The estimated expenditures are those necessary for the perfection of wartime structure. It is quite noteworthy that more than 40 per cent is occupied by expenditures of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry for the expansion of the nation's productive power. In the estimated expenditures of the Overseas, Welfare, and Home Ministries, items for air defense measures, urgent wartime facilities and repletion of productive power are quite outstanding.

What should be noted in the special accounts is the estimates in connection with the raise of postage, telephone and telegraph fees and rail way fares. From these increased revenue sources, a total of ¥150,000,000 will be transferred to extraordinary military expenditures. Although the total sum of extraordinary military expenditures is still unknown, the total of the 1942-43 budget will undoubtedly reach an enormous amount. For the actual manipulation of this huge sum, utmost caution must be exercised by the authorities concerned.

In the estimated incomes, a total of approximately ¥2,100,000,000 is to be met by the increase of direct taxes, the raise of tobacco prices, communication fees and railway fares. Although we are fully prepared to bear willingly such burdens under the current wartime, we cannot overlook the effect of the raise of state enterprise fees on general commodity prices. Caution must also be exercised by the Government in this connection.

Budget and People's Resolution

NICHI NICHI

The general accounts budget estimates for the 1942-43 fiscal year have been decided. When the supplementary estimates are added, the budget will reach ¥7,021,000,000 in total. Although the amount seems to show a decrease of over ¥1,600,000,000 in comparison with the general account of the current fiscal year which aggregated ¥8,657,000,000, some explanation must be made for this. A good portion of the expenditures of the War and Navy Ministries, excepting only ¥79,000,000, is to be transferred to the extraordinary military expenditure special accounts. As the expenses of these two Ministries for the current fiscal year amounted to ¥3,250,000,000, even if the same amount is to be spent for the coming year, the total sum of the general accounts will surpass ¥10,000,000,000 mark.

Besides, there will be enormous extraordinary military expenditures, the total of which is unpredictable at present. As the extraordinary military expenditures for the current fiscal year reached ¥11,500,000,000, they will not be less than that in the coming year. Particularly, in view of the fact that the War of Greater East Asia is in progress, we can anticipate the amount will be an enormous one.

Since the war is being carried out over a vast expanse of area it will be quite difficult to present a plan for extraordinary military expenses for the whole year at one time to the ordinary Diet session. It will be more advisable to convene extraordinary Diet sessions from time to time in order to deliberate on necessary military expenditures.

The question pertaining to the vicious economic inflation in connection with the increase of budget estimates must be viewed from entirely different standpoints now. Danger of such an inflation still continues to exist, but we can overcome it. The Government has repeatedly announced that it will not alleviate economic control. The tightening of controlled economy and its deft manipulation alone are brakes for vicious inflation at present. Both the Government and the people in close collaboration must endeavor for the smooth execution of wartime finance of the nation.

Expansion of War Zones

MIYAKO

The fact that the Netherlands formed a link of the anti-Japanese encirclement together with the Chungking regime at the instigation of the United States and Britain and made the East Indies Government repeat hostile actions against this country can never be overlooked.

In order to avoid the calamity of war on the innocent people of the Dutch East Indies, this country remained patient as long as possible until we were finally forced to open hostilities against them on Sunday. Thus, our military operations cover the entire Pacific Ocean, the South China Sea and the Celebes Sea, and extend from Hawaii in the east to the Malay Peninsula, Burma in the west and to Celebes and Borneo in the south, which is unprecedented in the war history of the world. When we think that the mastery over the sea and air in this vast expanse has been seized by us, we cannot but help pay our great respect to the might of our Army, Navy and Air forces. The expansion of war zones signifies the success of our military operations and we firmly believe the final victory will be ours.

Next Fiscal Year's Budget

At the Cabinet meeting, Monday, the Government decided on supplementary budget estimates for the general and special accounts of the 1941-42 and 1942-43 fiscal years. When the newly decided supplementary budget estimates amounting to ¥786,000,000 are added, the estimates for the general account of the 1942-43 fiscal year will reach over ¥7,021,000,000. The total general account budget for the current fiscal year will amount to ¥8,657,000,000 when the newly approved additional estimates are included.

Although the total amount of the general account of the next fiscal year appears to be smaller than that of the current year, when the fact that the expenditures for the War and Navy Ministries amounting to ¥3,000,000,000 are transferred to the extraordinary military special account is taken into consideration, we will find the budget estimates for the coming fiscal year surpassing the mark of the current year. When the increase of national reserve funds and others are counted, the total budget for the 1942-43 fiscal year will reach an enormous sum.

Family Allowance System

ASAHI

The maintenance of minimum living standards in the wartime and how to stabilize the daily lives of salaried workers are quite important problems both from viewpoints of the social and population policies. As a result of careful studies, the Government made an announcement Tuesday concerning family allowances to all civil officials excepting those above the "Chokunin" rank. According to the announcement, an allowance of ¥3 per month per person will be given to all dependents of a family.

As pointed out by a Cabinet Minister at the outset of the formation of the present Government, the establishment of a highly organized defense state is impossible when the people are starving and appropriate measures must be taken by the Government for the maintenance of healthy and active minimum standard of living of the people. It is quite pertinent that the Government has decided to increase the amount of family allowances for the above purpose. As mentioned in the announcement of the Government, similar allowances must also be given to general salaried workers of private firms, banks and other institutions.

The repletion of the family allowance system will never mean the solution of this problem but it is only a beginning. Along with the system, various welfare measures must be introduced throughout the country.

Public Rejoicings Over Fall of Singapore To Be Allowed but Over-Jubilation Warned

The nation will be permitted to celebrate the fall of Singapore that is expected to come very soon. At the successful annihilation of the United States Pacific fleet at Hawaii and also at the surrender of Hongkong, the public expressed eager desire to be allowed to hold fitting celebrations, but it was the policy of the Government to prohibit such premature festive celebrations of victory. But in consideration of the great importance of the fall of Singapore, it is reported that the Government has decided to permit the people to celebrate the great event.

But the Government unges that the celebration of the fall of Singapore should be held in such a manner that no effect will be caused on production efficiency, no materials be wasted and air raid precautions unrelaxed.

On the day to be designated for celebrating the fall of Singapore, every household must hoist the flag of the Rising Sun, every shrine will hold services for offering prayers for victory and also for defeating the enemies, and the public should visit shrines and pledge determined execution of the war. Victory marches may be permitted, but lantern processions and other festive activities will not be allowed.

When the day is fixed it will be announced by newspapers and radio.

Eire Premier Firm On Allied Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

Standard both hit the neutral attitude of Premier de Valera in today's issues. The Sunday Times says that the German attack on Eire would be the first stage of their landing operations which was predicted by Premier Churchill as coming when the winter season is over, and that in that event, the joint British and American forces would undertake the defense of Eire.

This tone of the newspapers seems to be related to the statement made by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox at the Mayors' convention at Washington that the enemy of the United States was the Nazi Germany and that the American Atlantic Fleet was engaged in important activity.

It is observed here that these developments are only steps by the British and American authorities to hide from their people the miserable defeats they are receiving in East Asia.

Dissension Brewing

Domei

BERLIN, January 13.—Prevailing facts and events in London and throughout the British Empire presages a crisis in the Empire, the official German News Agency surmised today.

Open criticism against Anglo-American strategy in the world-wide conflict, which is virtually an order of the day in Parliament, is a remarkable manifestation of this, it was said.

Reportedly, one of the most outspoken members of Parliament, has declared that Prime Minister Winston Churchill is converting the British Isles into an American "Heligoland" a virtual outpost of the United States.

The Washington Conference, which has dealt mainly with Allied strategy in South Pacific waters, failed to hold direct consultations with Australia, thereby arousing the latter's anxiety and indignation, while signs of an African independence movement is recurring to add shocks to the tottering British Empire, the agency asserted.

Of great significance is the birth of dissention within the Home Government itself, which is in an ugly mood as it anticipates the earliest return of the wandering British Prime Minister, from the United States.

The London Daily Mail has spoken of a Cabinet crisis in no uncertain terms, and the British public in general popularly speculating this possibility, it was commented.

The report concluded that the staunchest supporters of the present Government have degenerated into skeptics, thanks to Churchill's methods, which consists of "rosy promises" and "dismal realities."

Italians Stave Off Attacks by British

(Continued From Page 1)

strong position which will cause much trouble to the British forces. Large mine-fields laid by the German and Italian forces prevented the British troops from disturbing General Rommel's operations systematically. They even lost contact. Like a magnet the forces under General Rommel attract the British forces and the large amounts of war material preventing the British military authorities even at this critical hour from sending strong reenforcements to East Asia. In view of this warfare some 100 kilometers of desert do not play any role of importance, these circles stated.

Warfare De Luxe

The ever-increasing war booty left on the Philippine battlefields by fleeing American troops reminds one of the extravagance of a feudal day "Daimyo" procession, reports a local paper correspondent from a certain base in the islands, saying that in addition to war equipment they are leaving behind them luxuries and necessities of life in ample quantities, among which are found red-painted fieldguns, sport goods of every description and even live pigs.

Warned 10 Times a Day

On the Island of Malta, British base in the Mediterranean, air-raid warnings were issued more than 10 times a day recently, indicative of the Axis Powers' intense bombings, says a special Berlin dispatch to a local paper, quoting a British news agency information.

Study Resources in S. Area

For the purpose of conducting research on natural resources chiefly in French Indo-China the Education Ministry has decided to detail there Assistant Professor Masaji Honda of Tokyo Imperial University (botany); Assistant Professor Yanosuke Otsuka of Tokyo Imperial University (geology and mineralogy); Professor Teizo Esaki of Kyushu Imperial University (zoology). The scientists will stay there for three months to study natural resources in the southern region.

CHEMICAL OUTPUT RISES

Production of Sulphate Spirit in Norway Increasing Considerably

Transocean

OSLO, January 4.—Production of sulphate spirit (sulfitsprit) in Norway is being considerably increased, it was announced here yesterday.

At present, two factories are producing sulphate spirit. A third factory is just beginning to operate and two more are to be established. Norwegian sulphate spirit cannot be used yet as fuel for motor vehicles, but work is being done to improve it.

NAZIS BAG 3,834 PLANES OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1941

British Aircraft Destroyed on Ground or Aboard Carriers Not Included

Transocean

BERLIN, January 3.—A total of 3,834 British planes was destroyed in the air by the German armed forces in 1941, authoritative quarters announced here yesterday.

British planes destroyed on the ground or aboard aircraft-carriers were not included in the above figure.

The German Air Force, on the other hand, lost only 1,046 planes in the war against the British and on all fronts, including North Africa and the Mediterranean.

Since the outbreak of the war in September, 1939, the British Air Force has lost a total of 3,727 planes. This figure includes only definitely ascertained British losses and it does not include successes scored by the Italian and Japanese Air Forces. The total losses of the British Air Force are, therefore, still higher.

CHUNGKING FEARS JAPAN

Chiang Kai-shek Orders Leaders to Encourage Troops on Front Lines

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 13.—Greatly frightened by the successive Japanese victories on all fronts, Chiang Kai-shek has ordered all Chungking commanders in the various war zones to encourage their troops in the front lines, according to information reaching here today.

It is further reported that the Chungking authorities recently issued an order to the effect that those who spread news disadvantageous to Chungking would be subjected to severe punishments. Several thousand Chinese, including over 100 Chungking Government officials and students have already been arrested, it was said.

M.P.'S DECIDE ON STAND

Policy Toward Forthcoming Diet Session Fixed

At its directors' meeting held Tuesday at its headquarters, the Rule-Aid League of Diet members decided on its attitude and policy toward the forthcoming reconvened session of the Imperial Diet.

To collaborate with the Government for the execution of the war, the Giin Domei has decided to expedite deliberations of various bills as quickly as possible. The number of interpellators on the administrative speech by the Premier and diplomatic and financial policy speeches by the Foreign Minister and Finance Minister will be limited to one representative from the League, the majority party, and another one representing other parties.

WILHEMSTRASSE BLASTS PROPAGANDA BY BRITISH

Rumors of Designs on Turkey Claimed Move to Ferment Distrust by Istanbul

Domei

BERLIN, January 13.—A Wilhelmstrasse spokesman today declared that rumors of alleged German designs on Turkish territories, spread in Ankara by a British radio commentator, were nothing but Anglo-American machinations designed to ferment distrust of Germany in Turkey.

British propaganda organs are attempting to divert attention from the fact that Major R. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, has betrayed Europe to Bolshevism, and that London is giving benevolent consideration to old Soviet claims to Turkish territories, the spokesman said.

The spokesman asserted that American press reports of alleged German troop concentrations in Bulgaria are mistaken and have no foundation in fact.

American news services have the same objective as British propaganda, the spokesman said, and are trying to deceive the world of Britain's betrayal of Europe by promising Moscow a free hand in eastern, southeastern and central Europe.

TURKISH ENVOY GEREDE ADMIRES GERMAN PEOPLE

Says Reich Is Military Nation of Strong Patriotism With Confidence in Its Leaders

Transocean

BERLIN, January 2.—"The Germans like the Turkish, is a military nation of strong patriotism and they have absolute confidence in its leaders."

This was the view of the Turkish Ambassador in Berlin, Husrev Gerede, when asked by the Berliner Lokalanzeiger about the impressions which he had gained in Berlin and other places in Germany.

"There is nothing which could separate the people from the army," the Ambassador declared. "They are linked by a strong feeling and the knowledge that each of them is working for the other, and that both are working for the common weal."

The Ambassador was especially struck by the capability of the German soldier to endure great hardships and exceptional climates.

Ambassador Gerede, who knows Germany from many visits and who celebrated his wedding in Berlin, has never felt himself a stranger there. He is attaching great importance to the activity of the Turkish Chamber of Commerce in Berlin for strengthening relations between Germany and Turkey.

Lisbon-Vichy Pact On Defense Denied

(Continued from Page 1)

alliance with Great Britain, its friendship with Brazil and its consultative agreement with Spain, the country's foreign political course in the future.

However, the Timor incident has cast a shadow in Portugal's alliance with Britain and the friendship with Brazil greatly depends on the outcome of the decisions of the conference at Rio de Janeiro. These decisions, it is believed, however, will not have any direct influence on Portugal's relations with Brazil. Portugal is united with Spain at the present in the urgent desire that the status quo in the South Atlantic be preserved regarding the possession of the Canary Islands, the Spanish colony in Rio de Oro and the Portuguese possessions on Guinea, Cap Verde, Madeira and the Azores.

Furthermore the free shipping lanes to Angola and Mozambique as well as to Brazil and other South American countries in which also Spain is interested must be added to these points of interest. Political circles here believe that the Council of Ministers also discussed these questions especially since a British announcement has been made to the effect that the negotiations between the British and Portuguese Ambassadors in London and Lisbon were not limited to the Timor incident but were tended to world affairs in general. It is hoped, therefore, that the Portuguese Ambassador to Madrid will soon leave for his post since this would indicate that the Council of Ministers would have come to some definite conclusion.

War Monuments Planned

As in various parts of the Continent where monuments stand to the memory of the war dead in the China affair, Hongkong, Malaya, the Philippines and other theaters of the Greater East Asia War will soon see like monuments erected for consoling the souls of warriors who have sacrificed their lives in establishing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it was decided recently by the quarters concerned.

Overseas Personnel Shifted

The Ministry of Overseas Affairs announced today a shift of personnel, according to which Hatsuji Nakano, Chief of the Supervision Section in the Northern Development Bureau, was appointed Director of the Supervision Bureau, and Tateo Morishige, Director of the Administrative Bureau of the Kwantung Bureau, was promoted to Director of the Southern Development Bureau of the Overseas Ministry, according to Domei.

Ciano to Visit Hungary

Domei

ROME, January 13.—Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, will visit Hungary, it was announced today. Count Ciano is scheduled to arrive in Budapest January 15, the announcement said.

European Concord Subject of Parley In Hungarian Capital

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 13.—The great questions of European cooperation and not local problems, were the topics of the conversations which Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop had during his visit to Budapest, according to a statement made by the Wilhelmstrasse. It was stressed that Hungary was Germany's oldest friend in the European realm who had been on Germany's side already during the World War days and who also passed through the most serious times during the period after the World War. The feeling of a joint fate was the preliminary condition for the extension of closest collaboration.

NATION'S SAVINGS PASS ¥9,000,000,000 HURDLE

Record for First 13 Days of This Year Double Mark Made Last Year

As an expression of devotion and faith in the victory shown by the people of the home front since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, postal savings have shown marked increase, breaking the ¥9,000,000,000 mark on January 13.

Total postal savings increase achieved in 1941 amounted to ¥1,650,000,000 the total by the end of the old year being ¥8,938,000,000. Increase was accelerated after the turn of the year, gaining ¥62,870,000 by January 13 over the old year-end total, bringing the aggregate total above ¥9,000,000,000, quite a new record.

The ¥8,000,000,000 level was gained on May 9, 1941, which means 8 months were required to gain the additional ¥1,000,000,000. The amount gained in the first 13 days of the year is twice the ¥32,200,000 of the same period a year ago. Authorities are happily confident that at this rate of increase it will not be long before postal savings reach the ¥10,000,000,000 mark.

Japan Not at Warfare With People of Indies

(Continued From Page 1)

who are responsible to be recalled." One correspondent corrected: "You mean that if they can get home." Mr. Hori laughed and added: "If they are not killed or captured. It seems that the people who talk most loudly are most inefficient in actual fighting."

At the close of the meeting, Mr. Hori made a few remarks about the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro opening January 15:

"We are watching the Conference very closely and needless to say, calmly. We have confidence in the wise decision that Latin-American states will take at the Conference."

Presents Credentials

Domei

NANKING, January 12.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, at 11 a.m. today, presented his credentials to Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government.

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Tarakan Isle Taken By Imperial Forces; Dutch Force Seized

(Continued From Page 1)

"The Japanese, it seems, have landed heavy tanks. Moreover they had a complete knowledge of all roads and gum-tree forests in the region where they are fighting as if the region were their homeland. The tanks make their appearance and disappear like ghosts. They were amply supplied with ammunition and provisions, in addition to which they succeeded in capturing foodstuff depots at Ipoh and Penang. Nothing was left for the British troops but to retreat southward to Singapore."

The British air strength is nil on the Malay Peninsula, according to the Daily Express correspondent who witnessed Japanese air raids upon their enemy.

"The Japanese Air Force holds complete command of the air. They were carrying out bombings with the ease as if taking part in drills.

"The Japanese planes dropped bombs at an unexpectedly low altitude, at the same time machine-gunning British trenches. British soldiers deserted their positions into jungles," concluded the correspondent adding "they must have experienced hard fighting against the Japanese who have the best Army in the world."

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